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TWELVE SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

Disaster to the Arctic Whaling Fleet.

Terrible Calamity in the Arctic Ocean—Twelve Ships Reported Wrecked in the Ice—Several of the Crews Lost—Graphic Story of the Fearful Disaster—How the Sailors Attempted to Escape to Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—The whaling bark Florence arrived this afternoon from the Arctic ocean, with 190 men on board, being a part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleets, twelve of which she reported lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu on the bark Three Brothers. The following is a synopsis of the written reports of the masters of the fleet: On our arrival in Behrings sea we found plenty of ice and extreme weather, and but few whales were taken in the first part of the season. We commenced taking walrus on June 1, and the vessels engaged soon got all they had casks for. Between the 20th of July and the 1st of August the ships worked over to the east shores, and so north toward Point Barrow, as fast as the ice opened. The bark Arctic was crushed by the ice on July 7th off Sea Horse Island, eighteen miles from the Bend. The crew escaped to the shore and the ship were taken on board by the bark Onward, and subsequently distributed among the fleet, Captain Whitney going on board the bark Rainbow. About the last of August the fleet, fourteen in number, reached Point Barrow. The Northern Light and Norman remained south walrusing, and escaped the disaster that followed.

We had to stand further off shore at Barrow several times, owing to the ice standing on shore. August 14 a breeze from the north and northwest broke up the ice. Whales made their appearance, and soon all the ships were actively engaged northeast of Point Barrow. The wind held from the west to northeast until the night of August 16, when it began blowing fresh from east-northeast. All the ships stood in shore and anchored, to avoid drifting ice. On the evening of the 19th the wind increased and it became a gale, bringing the ice on shore, and we all ran under the south side of Point Barrow, where we found a lee for four hours, but on the next morning we were obliged to run south as far as Cape Smith. The Rainbow and Three Brothers remained at Point Barrow for the next three days. The whales were numerous at Cape Smith and the ships were busy taking them.

In the meantime a wind set in from the west, which caused an uneasy feeling. The space occupied by the vessels extended seven or eight miles along the pack, running parallel with the land south. This kept steadily closing. On the 23d the wind freshened from west-northwest, and all the ships except the Rainbow and Three Brothers, who were still anchored at Point Barrow, were surrounded by a drift of ice and beat to the southward. In the afternoon the wind began blowing fresh off west, but we still hoped before the ice closed on us to reach the open sea, or at least the Sea Horse Islands, where we could find shelter. At sunset the ice stopped our progress. On the morning of the 24th a thick fog set in. At this time the heavy ice packed and rendered following the whale impossible. About two miles to leeward the ships were all lying in an open strip of water. Between that and the shore the Clara Bell lost her rudder, when she ran foul of the shore and anchored. The ice closed around her, and a large berg grounded south of her and formed a breakwater, behind which she lay. The bark Florence drifted up to Cape Smith and got under the lee of the grounded iceberg, which proved her salvation. The ships Josephine, St. George, Cornelius Howland, and barks Camili, James Allen and Onward were inclosed by pack ice during the afternoon, and drifted rapidly to the northeast, being carried through Icy Cape. The ship Marengo, under all sail, got within three or four ship lengths of open water when the ice closed on her. As we neared Point Barrow the current increased, and for two days we drifted slowly. The Rainbow and Three Brothers, under Point Barrow, lay in comparative safety, witnesses of our distress, but were unable to render any assistance. The Marengo, St. George and bark Acors Barnes sent a boat ashore, intending to meet them with others containing provisions and supplies in case of disaster, but owing to the ice staring afresh were unable to do so. On the 26th the first-named of the three Brothers, with a boat's crew, took the wife of Captain Hackmott off the bark Acors Barns to his own ship for safety. The next day St. George's men attempted to haul a boat ashore over the ice, but were caught in a fog. Thirteen of them got on board the Rainbow and Three Brothers, and the others regained the ship, except one, who perished. Next day the thirteen men tried to get back to the St. George but never reached here; eleven were rescued by Captain Owen, of the Three Brothers; the other two were frozen to death on the ice. The prospect was now very gloomy, the ships being held helplessly in the ice, and drifting rapidly toward the north. August 28, reached the end of the bank, and the current turned to east. The ships at Point Barrow were no longer visible, and the solution was universal that the only hope being an easterly gale. August 29, found ourselves off Point Targent; the crew of the Marengo attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. The next day the masters held a council on the Java and concluded there was no further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already beyond the reach of the ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months' provisions, and could get no land through the latter. After a full discussion, and seeing no way out of the difficulty, it was decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach the land before escape became impossible. September 5th was the day chosen for starting. The ships were twenty or thirty miles from land and a little south of the head of Smith Bay. September 5th, all being ready on board the C. Holland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, James Allen, Acors Barnes, and Onward, the signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consisted of about twenty-five days' rations of bread and meat, a change of clothing and a blanket for each man. Everything else but guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside of the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships which we supposed to be outside of the pack. We left at 3 P. M. We would first carry the baggage a half mile or so ahead, then return and drag the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and many holes, which would not bear the weight of a man, were encountered. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night we camped on the ice about four miles from the ships. The next morning we resumed the march in a blinding snow storm from the northeast. The prospect was most discouraging. Several of the men deserted and return toward the ships, where numbers of the crews remained who refused to face the hardship and journey toward the land. Of their fate we know nothing. On September 6th we reached a strip of open water, when we launched our boats and pulled toward the land. All that day and the next we kept working through and over the ice, and at eight P. M. made land two miles west of Point Hope. We continued working along the shore, and at noon on the 9th sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. We found the ice all around, and the only chance of escape was to drag boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as afterward proved, of 130 miles. We made sleds and attempted the journey, but on reaching Cape Smith we found the bark Florence there.

After consultation, it was decided that any effort to proceed would be useless, and preparations were commenced for wintering as best we could at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource left to our food, and work was commenced on the house. On the night of September 13th the ice began to break up before a strong east wind, and on the next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands, with the baggage, were put on board; ran down the coast and found the Clara Bell frozen fast in the ice. Her Captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water, where the Florence was to wait for him. Made Sea Horse Island that night; the next night made Wainwright's inlet. Waited there for the crew of the Clara Bell and to get water. On the afternoon of the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Point Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Bell, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. A part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St. Lawrence bay, where they would stop for water. Both arrived there on the 23d, and left next day for San Francisco, the Three Brothers for Honolulu. Following is a list of the abandoned vessels: Barks Onward and Clara Bell, San Francisco; ships St. George and Josephine, and barks Cornelius Holland, James Allen and Java, of New Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine, of Boston; bark Acors, Barnes, New London and the Haiwalian barks Desmond and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether 1,000 pounds of oil, beside a large amount of whalebones and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board of them. All are undoubtedly lost and carried away to the northeast in the immense ice-pack which closed them in for miles around.

W. H. Kelly, Master of the Marengo; B. F. Hounan, of the Howland; F. A. Hickworth, of the Acors Barnes; J. Keenan, of the James Allen; Jas. H. Knowles, of the St. George; E. A. Ludlow, of the Camelia; T. W. Williams, of the Clara Bell; George T. Lary, of the Josephine, and Ezm B. Lapham, of the Onward.

NEW BEDFORD, October 22.—The loss on the New Bedford whalers in the Arctic is nearly $500,000, mostly insured in Boston and New York offices, Boylston, New England, Washington and Manufacturers'.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The masters of the abandoned Arctic fleet express uncertainty as to a number of names of the men who stayed by the ships or returned to them after beginning the homeward trip, but so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that about fifty or sixty were left behind, most of whom were Kanakas.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 22.—General Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrests, but to submit quietly to everything. If the United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. [The citizens of Georgia will cross the border and do the bloody work. ED. COM.]

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN LIFE INSURANCE CASES.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The following important opinions in several life insurance cases were delivered by the Supreme Court to-day: New York Life Insurance Company, apellant, *vs.* William C. Stalham and Parmelia A. Dudley, former-ly Parmelia A. Stalham, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi; the New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Charlotte Foggin, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* R. S. Buck, executor of Charles L. Buck, deceased, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi. The points decided are as follows:

A policy of life insurance, stipulation for payment of an annual premium not to be paid then, with a condition to be void on non-payment, is not an insurance from year to year like a common fire policy, but the contract is one entire undertaking on the whole of which is the consideration for the entire insurance for life, and the condition is a condition subsequently making void the policy by its future performance; and the time of payment in such policies is material, and of the essence of the contract and failure to pay involves an absolute forfeiture which cannot be relieved against in equity. If the failure to pay the annual premium be caused by the intervention of war between the territories in which the parties assured respectively reside, which makes it unlawful for them to hold intercourse, the policy is nevertheless forfeited, if the company claims on the conditions; but in such case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from premiums actually paid. This equitable value is the difference between the cost of a new policy and the present value of the premiums yet to be paid on the forfeited policy when the forfeiture occurred, and may be recovered in equity. The doctrine of the revival of contracts suspended during the war is based on considerations of equity and justice, and cannot be invoked to revive a contract which it would be unjust or inequitable to revive, as where time is an essence of the contract, or the parties cannot be made equal. The average rate of mortality is a fundamental basis of life assurance, and as this is universally known, the assured waived the option to revive their policies or not after they have been suspended by a war (since none but the sick and dying would apply), it would be unjust to compel a revival against the company. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

The insured parties lived in Mississippi, and were prevented from paying their premiums in consequence of the war.

The above opinion was concurred in by Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, Field and Bradley. The other four members of the court dissented. Mr. Chief Justice Waite, dissenting, said: I agree with the majority of the court in the judgment in this case, and judgments in these cases should be reversed, and that the failure to pay the annual premiums as they matured put an end to the policies, notwithstanding the default was occasioned by the war; but I do not think that a default, even under such circumstances, raises an implied promise by the company to pay the assured what his policy was equitably worth at the time. I therefore dissent from that part of the judgment just announced, which remands the causes for trial upon such a promise.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 17, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams & Bonshire, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of glassware.

W. H. Akens, Pennline—Harvester.

T. B. Attlebury, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of glassware.

R. Bakewell, Pittsburgh—Glassware hinge.

J. W. Heysinger, Philadelphia—Hat rack.

J. Laughlin, Philadelphia—Nail-plating cars.

L. Nelson, Pittsburgh—Signs.

W. Abbott, Espy—Ear mufflers.

D. Allen, Philadelphia—Drying apparatus.

F. Canlier, Philadelphia—Beadstead.

F. D. Dougherty, Pittsburgh—Grates.

C. Hewins, Greece City—Feed water heater.

Designs—C. Bartlett, Philadelphia—Bracket.

Trade Mark—S. Fuguet & Sons, Philadelphia—Cigars.

S. Steinberger, Philadelphia—Shirts, &c.

OHIO.

B. Martin, East Liverpool—Stock cars.

S. Alexander, Springfield—Extension table.

S. M. Avery, Cincinnati—Striping implement.

E. J. Cate, Bridgeport—Butter dish.

Jr. Freese, North Amherst—Damp and chimney cleaner.

A. J. Scott, Martin's Ferry—Nut-lock.

H. J. Rice, Cincinnati—Car starter and ribbon reels.

A. Cook, Bremen—Breast strap fender.

Smith & Myers, Cincinnati—Saw mill dog.

S. Espach, Cincinnati—Horseshoe machine.

S. Bean, Cincinnati—Carburetor.

W. H. Nauman, Dayton—Grain drill.

E. F. Wright, Springfield—Tables.

Cowl & Lunley, Newark—Bed attachment.

Crossley & French, Cleveland—Propeller.

J. McGeorge, Bellaire—Lathe dog.

OBITUARY.

Death of Francis P. Blair, Sr.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Francis P. Blair, the venerable journalist and politician, died yesterday at his residence, Silver Springs, Maryland, aged eighty-five years.

[Francis Preston Blair was born at Abingdon, Virginia, April 12, 1791. He entered politics at an early age, supporting Clay in 1824, but dissented from his financial views. His review of Clay's position prorupted Jackson to befriend him. The General made him editor of the Washington *Globe*, which subsequently became the leading organ of successive Democratic administrations. In 1845 Mr. Blair retired from the *Globe*, but refused to accept the mission to Spain proffered him by Polk, taking up his residence at Silver Springs, Maryland. He supported Van Buren, was active in politics down to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and then exerted his influence in favor of the Republican party, aiding largely in its organization. He did not participate in public affairs in late years, but he manifested great interest in, and freely criticised governmental affairs. His sons, Montgomery and Francis P. Blair, Jr., distinguished themselves both in civil and military affairs, and their records are better known to the present generation than the venerable journalist, whose demise is recorded here.]

COMPANION PICTURES.

Orders from Governor Smith, of Georgia and General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina—An Apparent Conflict of Authority, but Perfect Unity of Purpose—A Lesson for Northern Republicans Who Waver.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The *Herald's* Atlanta special says: Governor Smith has submitted to the Attorney General of Georgia the question of the constitutionality of Attorney Blandford's order and the enforcement act. It is an open secret that the State Attorney General believes both unconstitutional and will so decide, whereupon the Governor will instruct the Georgia militia to obey no orders except from their own commissioned officers. This will be construed to relieve any citizen of Georgia becoming part of a posse when called upon by United States deputy marshals.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 22.—General Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrests, but to submit quietly to everything. If the United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. [The citizens of Georgia will cross the border and do the bloody work. ED. COM.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Latest White-Line Demonstration.

A Fair Account of the Affair at Cainhoy.

The White Rebels the Aggressors.

COLUMBIA, October 19.—Six whites returning home from a Democratic mass meeting at Edgefield C. H., near dark last evening, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot and while viewing the body of the white man, sent for the Coroner, and was also shot from ambush and his leg shattered and horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The following official report of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, addressed to Attorney General Taft, was, among other papers on the condition of the South, read at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 17, 1876.

Hon. A. Taft, Attorney General, Washington:

SIR—I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the town of Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of the facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy on the Mississippi plan, adopted by the Democratic party in opening their campaign, for the purpose of breaking down the Republican majority in this State. The first meeting in this county at which the Democrats put their "shotgun" policy in practice took place over a month ago, on Cooper river, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The Republicans had called a meeting, and the Democrats in the city chartered a steamboat and took about 150 well armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand, and demanded they should have half the time for their speakers. The Republicans did not relish this kind of "peaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up by 150 Winchester repeating rifles, in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they acceded to a division of the time. Other meetings followed this, with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid a collision which was imminent at each meeting, the executive committees of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the Democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the Republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their policy. The meeting at the brick church near Cainhoy was called by the Republicans, and was largely attended by men who were present at the first meeting at which the Democrats had enforced their demands for time, but had not attended any of the joint discussions, and many of them, being suspicious of the Democrats, carried such guns as each man had, from home, consisting of old muskets, shotguns and fowling pieces, but no militiamen went there with State arms and ammunition, as the Democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all the dead were shot with buckshot, and not with rifle balls. When these colored Republicans arrived at the place of meeting, the leading men told them that they were violating an agreement by coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the ground. This request was complied with the request, and some guns, say fifteen, were placed in an old, dilapidated building some fifty yards from the stand, and others were thrown into a ravine in the woods. About 150 Democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steamboat, and soon appeared at the meeting. The speaker was a Democrat, a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently. He was followed by W. J. McKinley, colored, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from this State. Soon after McKinley commenced to speak a commotion was observed in the crowd, in the direction of the old dilapidated building, and McKinley jumped off the stand and said: "Those white men in the house have taken the guns and will shoot." The colored men raised the shout, "The Democrats have seized our guns," and made a rush for the other guns. White men who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns then fired; the first shot killed a colored man about seventy years old, who was standing leaning on a stick, and this is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon and attacked their party at the old building, and commenced a general fire on the Democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but had to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. Many Democrats became furious when they saw that some of their arms had been seized, and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Bowen, who they recognize as a personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven on board from shore. Four colored men were killed or have died, and one colored man. Several whites are wounded, but none seriously. It is not known how many Democrats are hurt, as after the fight ceased, the steamboat returned to the city for arms and reinforcements, and over one hundred men went back on her, on two hours' notice, with arms for themselves and for their one hundred men already there. Next morning about two hundred more armed men went upon the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies, or a portion of the companies which Governor Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago. On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Summerville to the officer in command of the troops in the vicinity, to proceed to Cainhoy. He replied next morning that he had only one artillery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain to know what I could get troops, and he referred it to General Ruger at Atlanta, who has ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed with them at once to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place. Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

Heavy Gale Off Key West—The Steamship City of Houston—The Storm at Havana.

KEY WEST, October 20.—The gale which set in yesterday broke at eleven o'clock last night. The wind attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour. Nothing can be seen this morning of the steam-tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore on a reef. The weather is hazy. The steamship City of Houston is ashore half out of water at Boca Chica. She left New York October 14th, for Galveston. She will probably come off after lightering. All on board are saved. Mr. Albury, a passenger, died last night.

HAVANA, October 20.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the whole island is interrupted. The lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. The barometer is still very low, and there are signs of another hurricane. The wind varies from northeast by east to northeast. None of the American vessels in the harbor have suffered thus far. In this city several buildings have been severely damaged, and many trees in the public parks are down. One of the walls and the roof of the new theater of Payret, now constructing, were destroyed.

CASUALTIES.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad ran through a bridge near Nicholasville, Kentucky, yesterday, killing Phillip Carrigan, who was stealing a ride.

Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.

PRINCETON, October 23.—An account of the loss of the brig Elmira, states that a crew of five, including the captain, took to a raft, and after terrible sufferings the Captain and one of the crew died, another became insane and jumped overboard, and the remaining two were rescued.

Woman and Child Drowned.

CHATHAM, ONT., October 23.—Yesterday a colored woman named Vick drowned herself and child in McGregor's creek.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sentence of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Henry Schwamb, convicted of the murder of Henry Belte, at Union Hill, New Jersey, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of December.

Detective Arrested for Robbery.

SALT LAKE, October 23.—George W. Rose, a private detective of this city, was to-day arrested on a charge of complicity with a messenger in robbing the Wells-Fargo Express between this city and Ogden.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War Outlook.

ENGLISH TROOPS EMBARKED FOR INDIA—ADVANCE IN INSURANCE RISKS—THE SITUATION STILL MORE GLOOMY—ENGLAND CONSIDERS A GENERAL WAR INEVITABLE.

LONDON, October 19.—Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Jumna left Portsmouth yesterday for India, with 934 artillerymen and upwards of seventy officers, surgeons, &c. She will embark another battery of artillery at Plymouth. The departure of troops from Woolwich for Portsmouth was witnessed by vast crowds, and the excitement displayed was the greatest since the Crimean war.

The *Times* announces that the Jumna has been directed to call at Gibraltar and Malta for orders in case circumstances should make necessary a change in the destination of the troops.

The *Financier* says: A war risk of five shillings per cent. was required yesterday by the Lloyds, and various insurance companies on British vessels trading between England, Austra and the East. No business is yet reported in risks on Russian and Italian vessels, but the rates on these would, of course, be higher.

A rumor circulated yesterday that the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was about to resign, to be succeeded by Count de Chandordy, is to-day pronounced without foundation.

The situation to-day is quite as gloomy as it seemed yesterday. There is, indeed, less excitement this morning on the Stock Exchange than yesterday, but there is, if possible, a profounder conviction that a general war is inevitable.

The tone of the leading papers this morning is not only depressed, it is despairing. Leading writers seem to give up all hope that a general conflict can be averted. It is conceded that no one can see the end of the complications should Europe really be summoned to arms.

To add to the excitement and distrust, it is just announced in London that orders have been given that three corps of the British army shall be immediately mobilized.

Vienna advices are that Austria and England are advising the Porte to yield on the guarantee question. Count Andrassy, it is stated, is determined to act in concert with England on the Turkish question, notwithstanding the efforts of the military court party at Austria to influence his action. Present indications are that in respect to the war programme, Russia stands alone. It has declined her rejection of the armistice by putting it in a milder form. The employment of troops to intervene in Bulgaria is being agitated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 19.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, on leave of absence, returned to the city last night.

VIENNA, October 19.—The newspapers publish intelligence from Athens that the Greek Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for calling out 60,000 more soldiers, granting a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas, and authority to contract a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas.

THE POWERS SUPPORTING RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, October 19.—A dispatch from Berlin says: It is the present moment the Powers are supporting the proposals which Russia has made to the Porte, to exactly the same terms as previously adopted by England. Russia is, perforce, adverse to solid action as long as possible, and in reply to all overtures intended to weaken the triple alliance has intimated her intention to adhere thereto, and has further pointed out to one Power that the supposition that a partition might arise between Austria and herself is in no way justified by the state of affairs.

THE CZAR TO GO ON A MISSION OF PEACE.

BERLIN, October 19.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* this evening announces that the Czarewitch will shortly leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin and London, for the purpose of personally promoting the unanimous action of the Great Powers in the interests of a settlement of the Eastern question. According to assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliances.

POSSIBILITY OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Lord Loftus, British Ambassador to Russia, will shortly proceed to Livadia. This is regarded as a symptom of a possible understanding between England and Russia.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO DECLARE AGAINST AN ARMISTICE.

VIENNA, October 19.—The *Taglblatt* announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

AN ATTACK ON DISRAELI—AN ANTI-APOLOGY FOR TIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 19.—The *Golos* yesterday published an article attacking Lord Beaconsfield, which has since been suppressed. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day expresses regret for the unseemly character of the article.

Spain.

AN ADDRESS TO LORD DERBY CONCERNING RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

LONDON, October 19.—The missionary societies connected with Spain sent an address to Lord Derby, representing to him the dangers to which Protestants in Spain were exposed in consequence of the intolerance of the clergy and authorities, and suggesting that he should invite the cooperation of the other Powers, especially Germany and the United States, to protest against the continued persecution of Protestants and to afford them protection. In reply Lord Derby says: Our Minister at Madrid is taking such steps as he properly can to induce the Spanish Government to put a liberal construction on the eleventh article of the Constitution, so as to secure full religious liberty to the Protestants in Spain.

THE PAPAL INSULT TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

LONDON, October 19.—A special from Rome to the *Daily News* says Cardinal Antonelli's secretary has apologized to the Spanish Ambassador for the discourteous words in the Consistory. The Ambassador superintended the reception of the Spanish pilgrims by the Pope on Monday last, in refusing to admit him and his attaches; but this ambassador has telegraphed an account of the affair to Madrid, and has received instructions to demand an explanation from the Holy See.

PREPARING THE NAVY.

PLYMOUTH, October 20.—Orders were received at the Devenport dock yard to complete the repairs on the four turret steamships Cyclops, Hydra, Gorgon and Hecate, each carrying four guns, and on the ironclad steamer Agincourt, carrying twenty-eight guns. Immediate preparations were also building here, and two others in private yards are being prepared for commission.

MEETING OF BRITISH CABINET—THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION—THE LATEST FROM OTHER POINTS.

LONDON, October 20.—The Cabinet met yesterday, all the Ministers present. The *Times* says the meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, for the negotiations which have occupied the last twelve months were virtually at an end and war between Russia and Turkey is supposed to be unavoidable. Every resolution at a time like this is momentous. Even the recognition that nothing remains to be done is one which a single minister might decline to be responsible for. The Ministers met only to confirm by common accord the conclusions at which the majority had arrived. If the result be only negative as far as present action is concerned, this only represents the almost unanimous desire of the Cabinet that there be no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war. There will, moreover, be no autumn session of Parliament. The Cabinet did nothing which could justify the prevailing fears of British participation in the war. It will be understood this result does not involve a positive decision respecting events which are still uncertain, and the position will change continually. It amounts only to this, that the existence of virtual war between Russia and the Porte does not create a state of things calling for our interference, that we are not called upon either by the text of treaties or by moral obligation to defend one of those empires against the other. The nation reserves full liberty of action should the compromising of her interests even call for interference. All we can see at present is that a war of races and religion sufficiently formidable is likely to ensue in Eastern Europe. If it was permissable policy to wait and see what would become of the struggle between the Turks and their rebellious subjects, it is not now wrong to stand aside and see the development of the same contest. England has never undertaken to interfere in concerns of the Continent without Continental allies. There is no good ground for believing we should have any real support from any Power in a war for the defense of the Turkish State. Effectual resistance to Russian power must proceed from Austria and Germany. It appears unlikely that either of them will take hostile position toward Russia, all having finally returned to the triple alliance.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: It is understood that the Austrian reply to the Czar's second letter, while promising neutrality in the event of Russian invasion of Bulgaria, practically reserves for Austria the right of operating in any other part of Turkey.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says there is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, Germany and Austria. It can be easily seen that England and France will not break their neutrality. Therefore, Russia only has Turkey to face. The only minister of the Ottoman Cabinet who believed Tuskey might defend herself and receive European aid has fallen. The Cabinet are now convinced that Turkey cannot count on the accord of Europe in her favor, and that Turkey cannot longer maintain complete dominion of the Balkan peninsular. If they hesitate about the six weeks' armistice, it is because they wish to know the conditions to which they will have to submit. What Russia wants is now known, and the Ottoman Cabinet will probably resign themselves to it. Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia, the recognized independence of Montenegro, with an extension of territory and the annexation of the port of Spissia and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria. She wishes to strip off Bessarabia, taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardinelles established.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE, October 20.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will present his credentials to the Sultan today. It is believed negotiations are about to reopen between the Porte and the ambassadors of the Powers on the basis of the English proposals.

RUSSIAN ARMY SAID TO BE IN MOTION.

BELGRADE, October 20.—It was rumored here on Wednesday that 20,000 Russians had crossed the Pruth. The French, Italian and Austrian Consuls General went to Obsova to ascertain if the report was true. No confirmation has come.

DECISION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, October 20.—The British Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, decided upon a policy of abstention, for the present at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which, in Wednesday's panic, was certainly reckoned upon to disturb it in case Russia crossed the Danube. There is nothing in this morning's news to relieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions.

The journals seem inclined to abandon all hope of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. A Berlin newspaper, on the contrary, expresses the opinion that all the Powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts at Constantinople, and that it is unjust to suspect Russia of following the dictates of self-interest. France papers agree that France will do her part to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

A rumor that a six weeks' armistice has been accepted is reported at the Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS BY THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, October 20.—Serious fighting took place near Saitschar Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Partain, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by the weak fortifications at Cheprina. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as this movement seems to be in concert with the concentrations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropic heat to heavy rainy gales and cold. This favors the Servians.

SERVIANS REPULSED AT SAITSCHAR.

LONDON, October 20.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Turks, at Saitschar, repulsed the Servians, and have driven them to the plateau of Koplta, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratin. It is generally considered certain that Servia has been overruled in the Livadian councils by the predisposition of the Empress, Czarwitch and Prince Gortschakoff, all of whom favor the views of the National party.

GERMANY GOES WITH RUSSIA IN REJECTING THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE—MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, October 20.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna announces that the King of Greece left unexpectedly on Sunday for Athens.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says the diplomatic situation is still painfully uncertain. Preparations for war continue, even in the Austrian provinces. He is assured on good authority that twenty two thousand Russians are recorded by name as having come to Servia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Russia has abandoned the intention of raising a foreign loan.

The *Times* Paris dispatch mentions a rumor that the mission of Lord Loftus to Livadia is to inform the Czar that England would not take the initiative in fresh negotiations, but would not feel herself absolved so long as Russia's negotiations struck no blow at the portions of the treaty of 1856 not modified by the conference of 1871. Further than this it is not vouched for.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Intelligence is received from Constantinople that the Porte will accept a six weeks' armistice, on condition that the reform projects be not interfered with, and that the *status quo* be maintained in Servia and Montinegro.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Czar is to be presented with an address from the Moscow Douma, declaring the readiness of all classes to obey all commands, and to make war for the liberation of the Sclaves. Similar addresses have been accepted from town councils throughout the Empire.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND WORKING FOR PACIFICATION.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch to the official Russian Telegraphic Agency says: The departure of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for Livadia, and General Ignatieff for Constantinople, should be interpreted as further proof that Russia and England are endeavoring to arrive at sound and lasting pacification.

A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the battle array of concentrated Roumanian army has been officially published, and that Prince Charles assumes the command. This may refer only to the usual disciplinary movements.

Fighting in the Timak and Morava valleys and on the Drina has been resumed with great stubbornness. General Tchernayeff telegraphs that the Turks were repulsed along the whole line, while newspaper correspondents are unanimous that the Servians were badly defeated, losing 3,500 men in the attempt on Saitschar and 3,000 about Delegrade. One correspondent telegraphs that the Turks have taken all positions around Djrenis and will probably take Djrenis, in which case Delegrade, Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff's new headquarters at Kalonik and the whole Morava Valley will be in their hands. The Russian officers, of whom there is said to be fourteen for each Servian battalion, suffered heavily during the recent fighting.

BELGRADE, October 23.—The Servians admit the Turks' capture of Krevel Bridge, southwest of Djrenis, after three days' fighting. One bulletin says that although this position is important, its loss is not believed to be decisive, as Djrenis commands the Servian line. The position is critical. Russia's active aid is anxiously awaited.

PERFECT HARMONY RESTORED AMONG THE POWERS—GERMANY SETTLES THE M

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

THE nominee of the Greenback party in Michigan for Governor, is a sensible man. He has withdrawn in favor of HAYES and WHEELER.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $846,396. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $36,732,645, against $27,245,029 for the corresponding period in 1875.

SMITH ELY, JR., the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York city, introduced a bill in Congress, at the last session, for the payment of Southern war claims. The "solid South" knows its men.

LET no Centennial attractions keep any Republican away from home on election day. TILDEN would be willing and glad to pay the expenses of every Republican who would agree to visit the Exposition on the 7th of November.

DEMOCRATIC orators and organs now in effect claim that the SCOTT LORD resolution, passed by Congress at its last session, guaranteeing the right of suffrage to every man, white or black, was only a piece of Democratic buncombe.

THE Democratic press treats its readers as if they were fools, when it speaks of the bayonet being used to intimidate voters. The whole army consists of twenty-five thousand men, and the population of the country forty-five millions.

THE Republicans have only to gain twenty-six more Congressmen to give them the mastery of the next House. The prospect of their doing it is excellent. The Twenty second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth districts of this State will each gain one.

SOUTHERN Democratic papers dwell strongly upon the fact that the loss of a single member of Congress in that section may change the entire political complexion of the House of Representatives, and make the majority Republican. Let Northern Republicans heed this suggestive fact, and not lose a member through any fault of their own.

SENATOR LAMAR denies the statement recently attributed to him, that "the outbreaks in the South were due to the young men of the secession period, which is to be inferred that the responsibility for the shot-gun policy rests with the experienced political leaders of those States—which, if possible, makes the insurrection all the more ominous and infamous.

THE present is the time for Republicans to get in work and organization that will tell on the eventful day in November. In this Congressional district, in all the Congressional districts, every Republican voter should not only be at the polls to vote, but he should also do in the meanwhile all he can to secure a victory unmarred by a single defeat.

NO WORDS have been uttered during this campaign more true than were those of an ex-Confederate officer to his comrade, when trying to persuade him to vote for TILDEN: "Elect him, and we can control him." This is also the Southern argument with regard to Northern Democratic candidates for Congress—and the slavish course of HOPKINS in connection with the election of Speaker KERR proves it to be a sound one.

ALMOST everything which the Southern States can boast in the way of manufacturing enterprise and the development of natural resorces is mainly due to Northern capital. The *Post* advises that section to withdraw its patronage from the Republican markets of the North—which would affect them in much the same manner in which the sun would be affected should the earth deny to that luminary light and heat.

EX GOVERNOR UNDERWOOD, of Vermont, repeats his assertion that TILDEN said to him during the war that any United States soldier on Southern soil could be sued for trespass, and adds that TILDEN expressed his surprise that Governor UNDERWOOD should hold a different opinion. The conversation took place on the piazza of Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, and was not confidential. What does Mr. HOPKINS, as a lawyer, think about it?

"TARIFF" HOPKINS heartily supports TILDEN, who is an officer of great prominence in the Free Trade League. As Vice President of the organization of free traders, TILDEN shows his entire acquiescence in the lying "revenue" resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and drives from him in this State large numbers of Democrats who know that the value of our industries demands protection. And as with the master, so with the man.

TILDEN is trembling in his boots for fear that TWEED will make a revelation of what he knows concerning him. This is the reason why the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has preferred a formal request to the President that TWEED might be delivered over to the Sheriff of New York, from whom he escaped, and that measures be taken to prevent any communication with the prisoner by his attorneys, or otherwise, before he was delivered to the Sheriff.

FROM all points of the State come encouraging reports of earnest and effective work for the cause of justice, honesty and union, and it only remains for Republicans to individually work for that good cause for a few days longer to insure a complete and glorious victory. Surely, at this important time, Republicans should be willing to devote at least one week to the cause of country and party, the latter insuring the safety of the former.

IT is now but little more than a week to election day. The momentous questions involved in the pending political contest should induce every Republican to devote his whole available time and energy to the canvass while opportunity is afforded. While the success of the Republican cause and candidates in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts is certain, the moral effect of an overwhelming victory is well worth the most earnest effort of every true lover of his country.

IN THE United States we have protection, and its blessings are manifold and manifest. In Europe they have free trade, and the people groan for a change. But the success of the Democratic party in this country means the inauguration of the free trade policy under the direction of men who hate the North worse than the devil hates holy water. Crush out the manufacturers, as TILDEN and his Southern followers would attempt, and ruin and desolation would fall upon the working people of this whole State and section. Men who vote the Democratic ticket take exactly that risk.

HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, in 1864 called ABRAHAM LINCOLN "a tyrant and usurper." WILKES BOOTH, emboldened by such language from a United States Senator, assassinated LINCOLN, and now the Southern papers are publishing poems honoring the murderous wretch as one of the most worthy of those who have fallen in defense of liberty. Such is their ardent appreciation of a crime which startled, shocked and brought upon it the condemnation of the civilized world, that, if TILDEN is elected, the perpetrator will doubtless have a monument erected to his memory.

THE latest piece of devilry devised by TILDEN and his agents is the preparation for issue on election day of tickets with COOPER and CARY at the head, but with the names of the Democratic electors in the particular States operated printed below. This is to deceive the Greenbackers into voting the Democratic ticket. It should be borne in mind that people vote for the electors, and care should be taken that every name is right. Every honest Greenbacker who finds his ticket made up in this shape can do a good action and get revenge at the same time by voting straight for HAYES and WHEELER.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in every manufacturing State of the Union, our own Commonwealth included, having for its object the formation of branch "Free Trade Leagues," with the avowed object of influencing legislation against the protection of American manufactures. The central "Free Trade League," of which TILDEN is Vice President, is at the bottom of the movement. Every intelligent man knows that the policy of protection has wrested from England our home market for nearly all our textile fabrics of cotton, silk and wool, to say nothing of the enormous business in iron; and he knows, too, that this policy must be adhered to to aid the full development of our manufacturing industries until we can compete successfully with England in the open markets of the world. A vote for TILDEN, or for any candidate of the Democratic party, is a vote directly against protection and in favor of free trade. The Democratic party is firmly committed to the latter, and the Republican party as decidedly bound to the former. Here is a way for every man to decide, according to his convictions, to which party he shall belong.

THE situation in the State of New York improves daily, and the campaign there has now assumed a most promising and encouraging aspect. The paralyzing effect on the public credit which would inevitably follow the election of TILDEN, is largely discussed in financial circles, and the subject forces itself upon Democrats and Republicans alike. The advices from London are to the effect that the syndicate will not make any effort to do anything in connection "with funding American securities beyond what the contract compels until the Presidential question is settled; and that if Governor TILDEN is elected they do not think it would be possible to make any additional steps successful." Such declarations may well alarm those who are interested in the stability of the national credit. They are made in the face of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S partisan assertions to the contrary, which are not borne out by the testimony above quoted. There is no concealing the concern felt by the American representatives of the syndicate, with the single exception of Mr. BELMONT, as to the disastrous effect which Mr. TILDEN'S election would have upon our financial prospects. In all the principal business centers of the Northern States, the same apprehensions are beginning to manifest themselves, and a new impulse has been given to the Republican cause. Business men are awaking to the danger of permitting a change of administration, and placing the financial policy, as well as the Treasury itself, in the hands of the "solid South." The interest of the Germans in the financial issue has been expressed in an invitation to CARL SCHURZ, by many German merchants of New York city, to prepare a letter giving his opinion of the financial prospects in case of TILDEN'S election. Mr. SCHURZ is preparing his answer, which will be given to the public in a few days. A prominent New York merchant, who had been supporting the Democratic ticket, is reported to have withdrawn entirely from that cause, in view of the dangers which threaten the country financially in case TILDEN should be elected. It is not only the possibility of crippling the public credit by the payment of millions upon millions of fraudulent war claims, that excites alarm; but the certainty that with a change of administration will follow the undoing of all that has been done to strengthen our credit and relieve the public burdens. In ten years, more than $800,000,000 of the debt have been paid; the annual interest has been reduced $50,000,000; and the annual taxes have been cut down $262,000,000. The public credit has been raised to that we have negotiated four and a half per cent. in place of six per cent. bonds—and all this under Republican rule. The party that is in favor of refunding the cotton tax; in favor of paying rebel war claims; in favor of inflation and repudiation, cannot possibly improve our financial condition.

THE best possible proof of the sincerity of the rebel claims is the fact that the parties presented them and had them referred to committees before this Presidential election, well knowing the risk they ran of endangering thereby the success of the Democratic ticket. They have thoroughly organized their plans, and will dragoon their Northern allies into their support. The people of the several Congressional districts of Pennsylvania who are now about to choose men to represent them in the Lower House, should reflect whether they wish these claims paid by the Government, of the war and themselves whether the men they vote for will be likely to support or oppose their payment. The people of this State do not want the Southern claims, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars paid, or any part of them. How would the candidates from this district vote? No one doubts what the Republican candidate would do. He would oppose them, one and all, to the very last. But the Democratic candidate; would he? We venture to say that if the majority of the Democratic party should favor the payment of these claims, he would favor it, just as if his party opposed the payment, he would oppose it. The next Congress will be one notable in the annals of our history. The condition of affairs in the South is such that in any event, whether HAYES or TILDEN be the next President, something must be done to put an end to the dissensions existing there. The next Congress will have to do this, and there is no very great question in relation which will have the firmness and moral courage, as well as ability, to act wisely and patriotically. If TILDEN should be elected the need of men possessing these qualities will be still greater, for, to fairly represent the people of Pennsylvania, the member of Congress from his district will have to oppose manfully many bills approved of by the Democracy that will come before that House. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any Democrat could be elected who will have the courage to face and differ with his party when that party was proposing to pass bills which his constituents rightfully opposed. Mr. HOPKINS certainly would not, if we may judge of his future conduct by his past. For instance, he left here to attend the last Congress a professed tariff man and returned a free trade man, or at least he voted with his party for the election of a free trade Speaker. He has not shown that firmness which would be requisite in a Democrat who means to fairly represent the State. There is strong evidence to support the charge that the South is determined to regain the control of the Government at all hazards, and no one can doubt that, if the South should succeed, the events of 1859 and 1890 will be re enacted. We do not believe the people of Pittsburgh desire to aid in bringing those unhappy times back again. Therefore they should oppose Mr. HOPKINS' election, not only in the interest of the Republican party, but also in the interest of the peace and well being of the whole country.

THE people of Pennsylvania cannot be too often reminded of the fact that the only way to prevent the monstrous burden of Southern war claims from being saddled upon Northern taxpayers, is to elect none but Republicans as members of Congress. In order to fasten these infamous claims upon the taxpayers of the North, the vote of "the solid South" will only need to be reinforced by a few Northern Democrats. A bare majority of the House can pass these claims. One hundred and forty eight votes constitute a majority of the House. The Democrats already have ninety Northern Congressmen, and they hope to gain a dozen more. It will then require less than fifty Northern votes to enable "the solid South" to pass all its war claims. The Democrats already have about eighty Northern Congressmen. Thus, though every Democratic nominee for Congress in Pennsylvania should take a solemn oath never to vote for a Southern war claim, it would not be safe to elect them, for they help to make a Democratic majority, and a Democratic majority means a Democratic organization of the House, in which "the solid South," being the majority of the majority, will rule, having the committees fixed to favor its war claims, so that they may be passed without needing the votes of Pennsylvania Democrats. It is this getting control of the House by "the solid South," and fixing the committees in favor of the schemes of "the solid South," which are to be feared, and which the election of Democrats to Congress from Pennsylvania will help. After that, all that "the solid South" will need to put its claims through will be a few Northern Democratic votes from anywhere, especially if advantage is taken of days when the House has a slim attendance. Indeed, "the solid South," by watching its chances, can pass these claims without any Northern votes, provided it has a friendly Speaker, and friendly committees. The danger of electing Democrats to Congress from Pennsylvania is that they will help to put the House under the control of "the solid South," just as they have already done. Of all parts of the ticket, therefore, one of the most important is the Congressional.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, in a recent speech, calls attention to certain significant changes in the constitutions of Southern States. The Alabama Constitution of 1867 declared that "the State has no right to sever its relations to the Federal Union or to pass any law in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States." In 1875 the Democrats struck this clause from the Constitution of Alabama. The Arkansas Constitution declared that "the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. "In 1875 the Democrats struck this clause fromt he Constitution of Arkansas. The "paramount allegiance" clause of the Missouri constitution has been stricken out since the Democrats came into power. For it is substituted the States' rights secession menace that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the local self-government unimpaired to all the States. The clause repudiating the "heresies of nullification and secession which brought the country to grief" has been dropped from the Constitution of Texas by the Democrats of that State, and the threat added that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the principle of "local self-government," that is, the right of the States to nullify national laws, or break up the Union if not allowed to nullify. In Virginia the Democrats have tried, but have not been able, to strike from the Constitution the declaration that Virginia is unalterably "a part of the American nation." This "reform" will doubtless be introduced in case TILDEN and his Democratic "reforms" are sustained by the majority of the American people this fall. It is but little more than eleven years since the Confederacy surrendered, and already the terms of surrender have been repudiated by four of the rebellious States, and the fifth, on whose "sacred soil" the surrender was made, has attempted to repudiate them. Every one of these States will vote for TILDEN and CALHOUN-visaged "reform."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sharpsville, Mercer county, asks the following questions:

1. Does the present House of Representatives elect the President and Vice President, in case neither candidate has a majority of the electoral college?

2. When does the term commence of those Congressmen to be elected November 7th, next?

3. When do the electors meet?

To which we answer: The electors are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes for President and Vice President; make a list of the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed before the first Wednesday in January to the President of the Senate at Washington. The officer named is required to open all the certificates, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the second Wednesday in February, and the votes shall then be counted. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of electors, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. In this ballot the vote is taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. In like manner, if there is no election of Vice President by the electors, the Senate (not the House) chooses, from the two highest candidates on the list.

The first and third questions having been answered, we reply to the second: The term of the present Congress expires on the third of March next. Those members elected this fall will not meet until the first Monday of December, 1877, unless a special session should be convened between the fourth of March and that date.

The following tables, compiled from official Treasury data, fully answer all the Democratic campaign lies with regard to corruption and extravagance on the part of the National Administration. The one shows the reduction in the public debt, as follows:

	Reduction.
1867	$ 90,170 00
1868	24,148,222 68
1869	22,235,642 22
1870	27,774,779 76
1871	127,699,094 90
1872	99,930,004 04
1873, decrease	14,796,353 84
1874, increase	17,202,475 23
1875, decrease	34,584,645 49
1876, September 1, decrease	137,102,680 81
Total	$678,064,222 55

The second is embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of Congress, showing the amount of defalcations and the ratio of losses per $1,000 handled under the several administrations from 1834 to 1875. The losses on each $1,000 were as follows:

1834-37	Jackson, Democratic	$10 55
1838-41	Van Buren, Democratic	21 15
1842-45	Harrison and Tyler, Whig and Democratic	4 34
1846-49	Polk, Democratic	10 37
1850-53	Taylor and Fillmore, Whig	7 64
1854-57	Pierce, Democratic	9 36
1858-61	Buchanan, Democratic	6 96
1862-65	Lincoln, Republican	1 68
1866-69	Johnson, Republican Dem	48
1870-73	Grant, Republican	1 26
1874-75	Grant, Republican	26

These are official figures, and they embody a conclusive and crushing answer to the Democratic charges. The statement of the Secretary furnishes a further comparison for the twenty-six years preceding Republican administration and the seventeen years of Republican rule. The ratio of loss on each $1,000 for the two periods was as follows:

Previous to Republican rule	$9 09
Under Republican rule	78

ANOTHER revelation has been made, showing that HENDRICKS is a fitting tail to the ticket of which TILDEN is the head. The story of the Morris Ravine claim, by which a large number of poor German miners in California are threatened with being robbed of their mining property, is circumstantially detailed in a printed statement, to which the parties complaining attach their signatures. The facts are, that a company was raised, with Governor HENDRICKS at their head, which located over twelve hundred acres of land, covering the entire Morris Ravine tract; that about one-half of these twelve hundred acres is protested by the German claimants above referred to; that the stronger company have "jumped" the claims of these poor miners, who have worked hard and spent their money to hold their claims under the law; and that when HENDRICKS was appealed to, not to ruin them, he, *Shylock* like, told them that they could get what the law gave them, and nothing more. The truth is, that Governor HENDRICKS had been furnishing money to defend the case, and using his influence as Senator, in the Land Office, to deprive these poor Germans of their rights. For three years the company have been pushing their claim in order to get a patent for the land; and if HENDRICKS is elected this claim will probably go through, and the fraud and outrage upon these defenseless miners will be consummated. And yet TILDEN and HENDRICKS are upheld as the special champions of the workingmen!

CAN any man who passed through the memorable years of 1860-65, and closely observed the development of the rebellion, doubt for a moment that TILDEN'S election would secure to those who then forswore their country, contempt for institutions, assumed another name and trampled in the dust the stars and stripes, and who still survive, the realization of all their existing political hopes, and a wanton, wicked waste of the legitimate fruits of the war? Even now TILDEN'S Literary Bureau is sending to the South editorial assurances that the St. Louis candidate was opposed to coercing the South, and sympathized then, as he now does, in the cause of secession. Every man, now living, who sprang to arms to maintain the national honor, integrity and interests, in opposing the rebellion, and all who cherish the unstinted devotion to institutions, realizing that the election of TILDEN will essentially give prevalence to the principles of the late rebellion, entail misery and destruction in untold degree on the Southern freedmen, pervert our republican institutions, destroy the national prosperity, and saddle the country with the rebel debt, should from this moment until the evening of the seventh day of November watch, work and pray for the election of the Republican candidates, from the top of the ticket to the bottom.

THE Portland *Oregonian* has been tracing up the history of the naturalization laws, and shows conclusively that the claim of the Democratic party, that it has always been the friend of the naturalized citizen, is unmitigatedly false. In the first Congress, a law was passed permitting aliens to become citizens after a residence of two years. That was not a Democratic Congress; but five years later, when that party was in power, the term was increased to five years, with a preliminary declaration of intention which had to be made three years before the final papers could be granted. The next law on the subject was passed by an anti-Democratic Congress, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President, and it reduced the period between the declaration and the granting of final papers, to two years. Thus the law stood till 1802, when a Republican Congress again modified the law so as to permit aliens who had served in the army and been honorably discharged to become citizens without any preliminary declaration of intention, and without reference to the length of time of residence. Thus it will appear that every change in the law, from the foundation of the Government down, which has been *against* the immigrant has been made by the Democracy, and every change *in his favor* has been made by the party that was opposed to the Democracy.

BARNET LE VAN has obtained a verdict, in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of $8,500, for damages by reason of his having been illegally ejected from one of the company's passenger trains. He had purchased a first class ticket, from some point on the road to Philadelphia, and finding the seats in the ordinary coaches all occupied, he went from car to car till he reached a Pullman coach, where he took a vacant seat. From this he was forcibly ejected by the conductor. This took place in the night time, during a storm, and the point at which the train was stopped happened to be in a wild and uninhabited region, remote from any place of shelter or safety. The case had been pending about six years. The Court admitted the right of the company to classify their passengers; but held that, except in cases of surprise—when large numbers of passengers were seeking transportation, of which they could not have had previous knowledge—they were bound to furnish every ticket holder with a seat. When the other cars of a train are full, the company is bound to furnish passengers with seats in the Pullmen cars, without extra charge, if room can be found therein. The case will doubtless be carried to a higher court.

THE Democratic Governor of Georgia has submitted to the Attorney General of that State the question of the constitutionality of Attorney General TAFT'S order and the enforcement act, and that official has rendered an opinion to the effect that the TILDEN "reformers" of Georgia may disregard the order of United States marshals in carrying out the order and bid defiance to the national authority. Here is what the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

Any deputy marshal who, in carrying out this order, kills a citizen of Georgia will be amenable to trial under Georgia laws for murder. Governor Smith is prudent and cautious, but he is as bold as a lion when the rights of the people are trampled on. The man who kills a Georgian in carrying out Taft's order will become a party in a *cause celebre*, if he does not meet with more disastrous results—and we do not know Governor Smith rightly. Mr. HOPKINS, we believe, prides himself on his knowledge of constitutional law. What does he think of this effrontery of a Confederate Attorney General of a Southern State in assuming to pass upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to overrule an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States?

HERE is what ex-Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, a TILDEN "reform" Democrat, said in a recent speech in that State:

And here I would appeal to my Democratic friends all over the State to stop all social intercourse with any man who is base enough to be a Radical. Let him feel by your conduct toward him, that the brand of infamy is on him and his children.

With these scornful and insulting words ringing in his ears, let any foreign-born citizen who wishes to think and act for himself vote for the perpetuation of the intolerance and bigotry of Southern Democracy, by voting for its Northern tools, if he can.

"FREE speech" seems to flourish in South Carolina, notwithstanding the presence of United States troops. The candidate for Adjutant General on the HAMPTON ticket, delivered himself at a public meeting last week as follows:

Let Chamberlain proceed with his tyrannical measures, and we will see if there is no respect for the South, and it was probable Appius Claudius. Must some Lucretia die before this Tarquin can be checked? If this be so, then let the men of South Carolina call upon the women of the State, and we will not lack a Charlotte Cordsy for this Marat, nor a Joan D'Arc to drive our enemies from Orleans or lead our champion in triumph to Rheims.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CERTAIN—GENERAL MORGAN'S HOUSE.—Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEBANON, October 21, 1876.

The home of John W. Killinger, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district, is putting forward its best exertions to make a good showing for their champion's nomination. Everybody is kindled the fires of the earlier campaigns. Lebanon county may be set down for 1,200 Republican majority, and Dauphin for 1,800. Northumberland, which gave Packer six hundred majority, will go quite well, though the Democrats claim it for 600. In 1872 they had a majority of 49, so that it would be difficult to surmise upon what grounds they base their present estimate. Mr. Packer is in full sympathy with the success of the party in his own county, and will exert himself to secure as full a vote for Mr. Killinger as he did for himself. The Republican district is at any rate safe for 3,300 Republican majority. The Democrats are making a great deal of noise upon a very small investment of funds, as they are doing in other parts of the State, in hopes of diverting attention from New York, which they consider eminently essential to their success. DRB. K.

The fifty-year-old Republicans of West Chester are forming a campaign club.

The York *Dispatch* says that a certain large manufacturing establishment in York intends giving its workmen one full week holiday, without stopping their regular wages, in the event of their choice of Presidential candidate being elected. It is said that this offer will induce the men opposed to the proprietor, politically, to vote for his choice.

General.

The colored voter in the South has his choice between a Democratic ballot and a Democratic bullet.

The Lafayette *Journal* says that it is impossible to get a bet there on Indiana's going for Tilden and Hendricks.

The ballot in the hands of the freedmen may yet preserve the jewel of liberty to the diadem of the Republic—*Abraham Lincoln*, 1864.

Tilden thinks one good turn deserves another, and sends to Virginia asking ex-rebels to visit New York and help him carry on his campaign.

A letter dated October 15, from Mr. R. S. Robertson, who was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, expresses the opinion that the Republicans will carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler by a majority of 5,000 or 10,000.

One of the features of the Democratic parade last night was a gentleman bearing a transparency inscribed "The flag our fathers fought for." He was an Irish gentleman, and had been in the country about four months.—*New York Bulletin.*

Men say, and justly, that Sitting Bull is impudent when he asks to be supplied with ammunition. Tilden, who called the Union soldiers trespassers, is trying to force himself as President upon the Union which they preserved. What shall be said of him?

The Columbia (S.C.) *Union Herald* says that there never was a time in the history of the Republican party in that State when the colored people were more united and determined than they are to-day to cast their ballots, at whatever cost, for the nominees of the Republican party.

An Indianapolis minister has a letter from a Kentucky friend, a leading citizen and ex-slaveholder, who expresses himself as follows: "If you knew the distress of Union men in the South, even in Kentucky, at the success of the Democrats in the North, your heart would be moved."

Cincinnati *Times*: It was the boast of a Roman citizen that the name of Rome made him as safe on foreign soil as on his own. What a bitter satire was the paraphrase of Senator Conkling, in his Utica speech, "Let an American citizen be as safe everywhere in his own land as he is on foreign soil."

The importance of Southern claims as a factor in West Virginia politics is beginning to be recognized. A well-informed citizen of that State writes: "It was the noiseless, but most industrious and efficient labors of the men holding these claims which gave the Democracy so large a majority in West Virginia."

At the recent election in Maine one Republican walked twenty-two miles home to vote, and by so doing he broke the tie on Town Representative and sent a Republican to the Legislature. We commend the Maine man's example to Republicans everywhere as showing what may be accomplished by vigilant performance of duty.

The Republican artillery is rattling along the whole line, while the Democrats have not yet sufficiently recovered from their surprise at finding themselves still alive to begin work again. The next two weeks will be about as lively ones as this country has seen for a long time, and the fight won't be a "still hunt," either.—*New York Tribune.*

"The popular distrust of Tildenism," the Albany (N. Y.) *Times* thinks, caused "the loss of eight or nine Congressmen in Ohio and Indiana," and yet the *Times* is a sound Democratic paper in the common sense of the phrase. It is right, and this "popular distrust" will be shown more positively by the people next month when they come directly to a vote on the Presidential question.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH FROM A REBEL STANDPOINT!

Rebel Victories Aid Democracy—Read the Rebel Historian Pollard's "Lost Cause"—The Conspiracy to Destroy the Union—Union-Loving Hopkins.

It is well known that, during 1861, the greater portion of the leaders of the Northern Democracy professed to be ready to support the Government; but after the political revulsion in 1862, when most of the large Northern States went Democratic, they changed their tune and commenced a vigorous denunciation of the war. Even men like HOPKINS might, in 1861, under the wholesome feeling inspired by the sight of ropes around lamp posts, have made a patriotic speech in a neighboring county. But let us read POLLARD'S rebel history, and take the rebel view of the party HOPKINS trained with during the rebellion. We quote from the "Lost Cause," page 556:

"We have already referred to the great consideration which attached to the Presidential contest in the North, which was now to take place; we have stated that it gave a *new hope for* the South in 1864; and we have indicated that the political campaign of this year was, in the minds of the Confederate leaders, scarcely less important than the military, and the calculation in Richmond was that if military matters could even be held in a negative condition, the Democratic party of the North would have the opportunity of appealing to the popular impatience of the war, and *bring it to a close on terms acceptable to* the great mass of the Southern people."

Bear in mind, this was the year MCCLELLAN was nominated at Chicago, and the war to restore the Union declared a failure, and that there should be a cessation of hostilities. How was the Northern Democracy to "bring the war to a close satisfactory to the Southern people?" Simply by consenting to a disruption of the Union, and acknowledging the independence of the South. That nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the South, let us read the rebel historian, page 562:

"The States in which the Democratic party gained in the fall elections of 1862 contained a majority of the free States population; had two-thirds of the wealth of the North, and furnished a majority of the troops in the field against us. This important and imposing demonstration of Northern opinion in favor of peace was interpreted as significant of a Democratic design of reconstruction in which the Southern States might be brought back into the Union with new constitutional guarantees. But this idea * * * found enough to discourage it in the manner in which the bare suggestion of it was received down in all parts of the Confederacy and by every organ of public opinion there. The Northern people do not understand that we are resolute to be rid of them forever. We warn the Democrats of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the delusion that the South can upon any terms again enter the old Union. If the North would allow us to write the Constitution ourselves and give us every guarantee we would ask, we would be sooner under the Government of England or France than under a Union with men that have shown they cannot keep good faith."

Now this latter extract against any further union with the North, was written of Southern opinion in 1863, one year before the surrender policy was declared for by the Northern Democracy at Chicago in 1864. Yet with full notice that the South would never voluntarily re-enter the Union, the Democracy resolved to stop hostilities. What did this mean? Let us read again how the rebels understood it. See "Lost Cause," page 508:

"Despite the little benefit, *beyond verbal assistance*, which the Confederate cause had derived from the Democratic party in the North, and despite the losses of that party in 1863, it was observed, in the spring of 1864, that it was beginning to *raise a peace platform* for the next Presidential election. That critical election was the point of a new prospect for the South, and it was probable if the South could maintain the *status quo*, through another campaign, the present rulers at Washington would be discredited, and *the Democratic party get into power*, the Northern public be persuaded to accept, as the conclusion of the war, some favorable *treating, compromise or other terms short of a restoration of the Union.* It was said, with reason, in Richmond, that such was Northern impatience, that the question of Union or disunion was simply one of *endurance* on the part of the South; that even without *positive victories in the field*, and merely by securing negative results in the field, the Democratic party of the North would be able to overthrow the Administration at Washington, and to open negotiations with Richmond *as between governments and commissioners.* How seriously this argument was entertained in Richmond, may be understood from the fact that a mission, early in the spring of the campaign, President Davis prepared a mission to open communication with the *Democratic party in the North*, and to confer in advance *with the military campaign whatever political negotiation might be practicable North.* The commissioners entrusted with this mission were Messrs. Clement C. Clay, of Mississippi; Holcomb, of Virginia, and Clay, of Alabama, and they were to proceed to a convenient place on the Northern frontier, and use whatever political opportunities the events of the war might develop."

Here we have the clear statement of the rebel historian that the leaders of the Democratic party were traitors, and in secret negotiation with the enemy; and the rebel part of the programme was to *prolong* the war, gain victories if possible; and if not able to whip the Union army to at least hold their ground. In other words, the conspirators would not achieve success except by the disasters of the Union army—and if they did win the Democratic party had agreed to let the South peaceably out of the Union under some "league or treaty." To show still further that this was so, and so clear that there can be no mistake, we will quote from the same authority, page 464:

"Although there was a large party in the North * * * is of the utmost importance to us to *aid in stimulating disaffection* among Yankees against their own Government and in demoralizing and disintegrating society in that God abandoned country. To this extent those Democrats are truly our allies and we should endeavor to do our duty by them."

We all remember too well how faithfully the Northern Democracy carried out their part of the intrigue to destroy the Union, and HOPKINS did his level best. That in this conspiracy they calculated on the defeat of the Union army, or holding it in check, as the means to elect MCCLELLAN, is clear from the same history, page 574: "The election of MCCLELLAN, of which there had been some probability in the mid summer of 1864, became impossible, in view of the rapid military success of the North, which never failed to draw adherents to Mr. Lincoln." And then on page 575 the Democracy are congratulated on the splendid fight they made under such discouraging circumstances, *the election being held* "just after *decisive reverses had befallen the Confederates.*"

O! how HOPKINS and his crowd must have mourned as the report of those "decisive reverses" came up from the South, while the shout of the Union victories that destroyed the prospects of his party must have fallen with crushing force upon his hopes. HOPKINS trained with that crowd during the entire war, yet now he says he was a good Union man. He is now with the same party—a party of avowed free traders, supporting TILDEN, HENDRICKS and free trade, and yet he is a tariff man! Out upon such shameless fraud. He must presume that men are as ignorant as he is dishonest in making such pretensions.

Men of the HOPKINS stripe make a great blow from the fact that many Democrats went into the war; but they fail to tell you that such men did not constitute the Democratic party that HOPKINS adhered to and supported—they were in the army—they were not at home opposing every measure to prosecute the war, and bold secret counsel with the commissions of JEFF. DAVIS. It is true that thousands of men who had acted with the Democratic party were good patriots, and voluntarily enlisted, but very few such ever returned to the Democratic fold, or voted its ticket. Men like TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS & Co. who opposed the war have no right to claim credit for the action of the patriotic men of their party who went into the public service against the advice of the leaders of the peace-at-any-price Democracy. The VALLANDIGHAMS, PENDLETONS, SEYMOURS, WOODS, BUCKALEWS were the kind HOPKINS soldiered with, and the rebel historian when he speaks of the "Northern Democracy" means the organized body of men who met at Chicago in 1864 and declared the war a failure, and who supported MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. Such men should not be permitted to hide behind the Democrat who gallantly served his country.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Some of Its Evils Pointed Out.

Our country seems doomed to run mad after decimal systems, if the scientific people can manage to infect them with metres and grammes. There is still a wholesale conservatism which keeps us where we are; but in all sorts of insidious ways the new measures are introduced, especially in the Government service. Thus in the post-office they will make you pay certain rates for a half-ounce letter, on the ground that half an ounce is something over a given number of some sort of grammes, which an act of Congress has substituted for the old half ounce.

The most popular argument for the new system is derived from our decimal system of money, which we are taught in our schools to regard as something so perfect as to be incapable of improvement, and as infinitely preferable to the English system of pounds, shillings and pence. I am of exactly the contrary opinion. I think that the English money was one of the things lost by the revolution, which we might very well have retained, and that for two reasons. Firstly, the English system contains three times as many units as ours has only two, for all attempts to bring either dimes or eagles into popular use have failed. The former is too small and the latter too large. Now, in all ordinary computations three units are needful to designate respectively small sums, large sums, medium sums. Each of these can be exactly and by a word express small sums, for the dollar is midway between medium and large. Five dollars is not a unit, but the particular pounds and downs expressed in one is unmistakable. Now this is no trifle, as it may seem to the thoughtless; the popular appreciation of exact values depends mainly upon the ready correspondence of the unit of money with the popular forms of thought; and our system is about as far from that as it well can be. An Englishman hearing that a sum was stated in pounds and shillings, or shilling and pence, has a far better appreciation of the amount designated. Secondly, our decimal system of money is bad because of the limited divisibility of ten, the basis of the system. In popular thinking a thing is cut up by five into halves, tens, quarters, then into half-quarters; never into tenths or fifths, and rarely even into thirds. Hence the popular parts of the dollar are, in daily, every-day use, a half, and six and a quarter cents. For a long time till 1857 really, the old Mexican *levy* and *8p* supplied us with coins which corresponded with these parts, and which could actually pay a fraction of a dollar in silver. But the *cacochres decimale* reckoning has put into halves, tens and

SHOT-GUN POLICY.

Recent Outrages in South Carolina.

Report of the Army Officer Sent to Edgefield.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Captain Lloyd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., who was ordered to the scene of disturbance near Aiken, South Carolina, makes report to army headquarters regarding his investigations. On his arrival at Rouse's bridge, Captain Lloyd states that he found a body of 300 mounted men under command of A. P. Butler, who had thrown out skirmish lines surrounding the negroes, and adds: There was undoubted evidence that a well digested plan which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. The presence of the troops brought about an agreement by which both armed whites and negroes disbanded. On the march from Rouse's bridge to Ellenton, the bodies of three negroes who had been killed were found, and information was received that five others had been murdered. One white man was killed. The negroes were completely subdued, and afraid to leave their places in the woods and return to work, from fear of being shot in the cotton fields. A detachment sent with the Barnwell escort found a body of seven or thirty whites, who said they were a detachment of General Haywood's command, under orders from Judge Wiggins to disarm all armed negroes, and also to protect a party of negroes while burning a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton. The report estimates the total number of whites engaged in the riots at not less than 50, coming from Georgia and Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell, South Carolina. The Fort Royal Railroad, which had been torn up, was repaired under protection of a squad of soldiers, the men previously having been afraid to work on the road.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.
THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Djunis says there was no fighting on Sunday. The Turks have advanced their headquarters five miles. The forming of the fortified mountains, over which the highway to Urshanitza runs, is all to be done.

TARVATION IN SERVIA—THE COUNTRY IN DANGER OF UTTER RUIN.

LONDON, October 24.—The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent represents that unparalleled distress prevails in both armies and throughout Servia. Unless peace is speedily proclaimed the country will be utterly ruined. There is no suffering in Belgrade, but in the interior, thousands of people are starving. The majority of the soldiers are wearing their summer linen uniforms, and have no blankets. There are 180,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian refugees in Servia.

The same correspondent reports that Russian diplomatists say General Ignatieff has been instructed to withdraw from Russia unless the English proposals here, with additional guarantees. If the Porte rejects them, intervention will begin simultaneously by Russia, Austria and Roumania.

A telegram from Vienna states that an interpellation relative to the Eastern question, which is to precede the opening of the Reichsrath, is regarded in diplomatic circles as an error of judgment, as Austria's policy is still adhesion to the triple alliance.

LONDON, October 24.—In a semi-official statement the *Post* announces that the Porte accepts a six weeks' armistice, suggesting a further prolongation of six weeks at the conclusion of the first six, the deliberations are incomplete; and if at the end of twelve weeks no settlement is reached, it will there be a further armistice of two months. The Reuter Telegram Company confirm this statement precisely, except as to the proposals for prolongations of the armistice, which, they say, are made on conditions, not as suggestions. The *Post* denies that Russia has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to submit its proposals to commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two Powers which are in direct negotiations may come to speedy terms. England, on the other hand, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople announces that General Ignatieff will have private audience with the Sultan to-day.

The *Times'* dispatch from Djunis says the Porte is ready to grant Russia's latest demands, provided the integrity of the Ottoman empire is guaranteed.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg states that Lord Lofttus has no diplomatic mission at Livadia. The czar prolongs his stay there until December, when the transaction of the point of political business is transferred to Livadia.

A special to the *Daily News* from Pesth says the Russians believe that if the Turks take Krushevatz, Russia will make armed intervention. From Belgrade comes news that General Tchernayeff has withdrawn from Djunis, and the road is open to Krusevatz. It is reported that the Hospodare, Prince Charles, is to be proclaimed King of Roumania.

AUSTRIANS HOSTILE TO RUSSIA.

PESTH, October 24.—There is intense excitement here and strong hostility to Russia. In case Russia begins war it will be difficult for Austria to prevent hostility. TURKS THREATEN NEW OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—DAY SET FOR ANOTHER SLAUGHTER—GROWING EXCITEMENT AMONG MOHAMMEDANS—A FINANCIAL CRASH THREATENED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch from Therapia announces that Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to return from Philippopolis, convinced that the Commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and mockery. The worst criminals are regarded as humane, and moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has traveled with the utmost haste to Constantinople to inform the British Ambassador that the Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed the day for the beginning of the slaughter.

A Vienna dispatch says that not only from Constantinople, but from all the provinces of European Turkey, is there news of the growing excitement among the Mohammedans, and of conventicles held in mosques and of armaments. The ministry is divided against itself, and the Sultan is too inexperienced to take the leading hand. He positively refuses to provoke for Russia's diplomatic action. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, may carry everything before him, or, if he fails now, may provoke an outbreak of Mohammedan feeling as night justify almost any step on the part of Russia.

A dispatch from Berlin states a financial crash, of a most serious character, is threatening in Russia. The public besiege the banking offices to sell the Russian Government and company stocks, but as a rule offers are declined. On the 18th and 19th inst., nothing was available at any price, and worse will happen should Gen. Ignatieff's mission take a warlike character. The crisis is worst in the Southwestern provinces, contiguous to the possible seat of war.

A conference of bank directors a few days ago, at the office of the Governor of the Vaconal Bank, decided that they could do nothing to stay the crisis. Accordingly fresh issues of inconvertible paper assignats, already more plentiful than at the time of the Crimean war, are expected. The *Times'* financial article says only profound peace and great revival of trade can prevent a financial catastrophe in Austria. Even in these we should hope that the Austrian Finance Minister can be relized; that by 1878 the end of the period of deficits will be reached.

CAPTURE OF DJUNIS BY THE TURKS—THE PORTE READY TO ACCEPT THE SIX WEEKS ARMISTICE—HOPES OF A MORE PEACEFUL TURN IN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Post's* Berlin special states the Czarowitch's intended mission is declared on trustworthy authority to be entirely groundless.

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish army in Servia says the Turks took Djunis on Monday after a determined fight, which lasted ten hours. More than half the entrenchments on the banks or the river near Djunis also fell into their hands.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says that Turkey has declared her readiness to accept the six weeks' armistice, provided it is recommended by all the Powers. It is reassuring to hear from Constantinople that hopes of a more peaceful turn in affairs have considerably increased. This feeling is caused by the unexpectedly conciliatory attitude of General Ignatieff. There has not been any trace hitherto of Russia's offering protection with the view of bringing about a revolution. On the contrary, any such intention has been distinctly and decidedly disclaimed. While affairs thus look better in Constantinople, one can trace with sorrow and Turkey being prepared by Russia, which is closing and tightening rapidly and firmly. The friendly relations between Servia and Montenegro, which had become embroiled, have been restored. Prince Nikata has promised Servia that he would in no case accept an armistice extending beyond the present year. On the Roumanian side matters have not gone so fairly. Prince John Ghika is going on a special mission to European courts. This seems to indicate a pressant desire on the part of Roumania to avoid if possible making common cause with Russia. She probably wishes to ascertain whether she may reckon on the protection of the treaty of Paris by which her neutrality was guaranteed. If she finds she is left to herself she will come to an under standing with Russia.

TCHERNAYEFF SAID TO BE INCOMPETENT.

SEMLIN, October 25.—The Servian Government attributes the recent reverses to the incapacity of General Tchernayeff. The Servians deny the capture of Djunis by the Turks.

ASSASSINATION OF A TURKISH CONSUL IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, October 25.—Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish Consul and wife, at Tiflis, Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN IGNATIEFF AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan yesterday, and subsequently had a private interview.

Additional arrests have been made in consequence of a conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE TURKS.

LONDON, October 26.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Belgrade, Wednesday night, says: The Turks captured Bogowschette this evening, and are now advancing along both banks of the Morava. Fighting was going on to-day on the slopes of Delegrade.

THE SERVIANS HOPELESS.

LONDON, October 26.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the statement that the Porte had informed General Ignatieff of its readiness to consent to a six weeks' armistice, if all the Powers wished it. The correspondent adds: "There would have been no difficulty in fulfilling this condition, but it turns out that the Porte still insists on the stipulation that the Powers pledge themselves to prolong the armistice, which, they say, is made on conditions, not as suggestions. The *Post* denies that Russia has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to submit its proposals to commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two Powers which are in direct negotiations may come to speedy terms. England, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

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TURKS THREATEN NEW OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—DAY SET FOR ANOTHER SLAUGHTER—GROWING EXCITEMENT AMONG MOHAMMEDANS—A FINANCIAL CRASH THREATENED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch from Therapia announces that Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to return from Philippopolis, convinced that the Commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and mockery. The worst criminals are regarded as humane, and moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has traveled with the utmost haste to Constantinople to inform the British Ambassador that the Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed the day for the beginning of the slaughter.

A Vienna dispatch says that not only from Constantinople, but from all the provinces of European Turkey, is there news of the growing excitement among the Mohammedans, and of conventicles held in mosques and of armaments. The ministry is divided against itself, and the Sultan is too inexperienced to take the leading hand. He positively refuses to provoke for Russia's diplomatic action. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, may carry everything before him, or, if he fails now, may provoke an outbreak of Mohammedan feeling as night justify almost any step on the part of Russia.

A dispatch from Berlin states a financial crash, of a most serious character, is threatening in Russia. The public besiege the banking offices to sell the Russian Government and company stocks, but as a rule offers are declined. On the 18th and 19th inst., nothing was available at any price, and worse will happen should Gen. Ignatieff's mission take a warlike character. The crisis is worst in the Southwestern provinces, contiguous to the possible seat of war.

A conference of bank directors a few days ago, at the office of the Governor of the National Bank, decided that they could do nothing to stay the crisis. Accordingly fresh issues of inconvertible paper assignats, already more plentiful than at the time of the Crimean war, are expected. The *Times'* financial article says only profound peace and great revival of trade can prevent a financial catastrophe in Austria. Even in these we should hope that the Austrian Finance Minister can be relized; that by 1878 the end of the period of deficits will be reached.

CAPTURE OF DJUNIS BY THE TURKS—THE PORTE READY TO ACCEPT THE SIX WEEKS ARMISTICE—HOPES OF A MORE PEACEFUL TURN IN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Post's* Berlin special states the Czarowitch's intended mission is declared on trustworthy authority to be entirely groundless.

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish army in Servia says the Turks took Djunis on Monday after a determined fight, which lasted ten hours. More than half the entrenchments on the banks or the river near Djunis also fell into their hands.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says that Turkey has declared her readiness to accept the six weeks' armistice provided it is recommended by all the Powers. It is reassuring to hear from Constantinople that hopes of a more peaceful turn in affairs have considerably increased. This feeling is caused by the unexpectedly conciliatory attitude of General Ignatieff. There has not been any trace hitherto of Russia's offering protection with the view of bringing about a revolution. On the contrary, any such intention has been distinctly and decidedly disclaimed. While affairs thus look better in Constantinople, one can trace with sorrow and Turkey being prepared by Russia, which is closing and tightening rapidly and firmly. The friendly relations between Servia and Montenegro, which had become embroiled, have been restored. Prince Nikata has promised Servia that he would in no case accept an armistice extending beyond the present year. On the Roumanian side matters have not gone so fairly. Prince John Ghika is going on a special mission to European courts. This seems to indicate a pressant desire on the part of Roumania to avoid if possible making common cause with Russia. She probably wishes to ascertain whether she may reckon on the protection of the treaty of Paris by which her neutrality was guaranteed. If she finds she is left to herself she will come to an under standing with Russia.

TCHERNAYEFF SAID TO BE INCOMPETENT.

SEMLIN, October 25.—The Servian Government attributes the recent reverses to the incapacity of General Tchernayeff. The

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Student at Wesleyan University, from West Newton, Drowned.

A letter from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, dated 19th inst., contains the following sad intelligence:

Yesterday afternoon, while the senior class crew were out in their shell practicing preparatory to class races for the Osborne cup, their boat struck a rock near the Portland side of the river, and Mr. C. P. Marsh was drowned. Every effort endeavoring to save him before. His body was recovered about two hours after he sank. His home was at West Newton, Pa., and for two years he was on the University crew at Saratoga as stroke oarsman. He was preparing for the ministry and was a young man of much promise. The college is in deep mourning, for Mr. Marsh was highly respected by both faculty and students.

Grand Jurors for December.

The following grand jurors were drawn yesterday by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners for the December session of the Criminal Court:

Jacob Yellig, roller, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Beckfield, grocer, Third ward, Allegheny; George Thompson, grocer, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Fife, farmer, Upper St. Clair township; John L. Arthurs, farmer, Kilbuck township; R. C. Sand, carpenter, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; C. Wallace, farmer, Fine township; W. McClure, Assessor, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; C. A. Copeland, clerk, Third ward, Allegheny; Peter Sharp, farmer, Harrison township; Joseph Gibson, gardener, Lower St. Clair township; John McGeney, laborer, Richland township; James Jackson, laborer, North Versailles township; John Connell, miner, Turtle Creek township; George Biazio, salesman, Stowe township; Alex. Munn, paper carrier, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Dan. C. Jones, laborer, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Gb. F. Matthias, gent, First ward, Allegheny; Jas. Jackson, saloon, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Jacob Deety, grocer, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Martin Luttenger, tinner, Etna borough; Wm. Kevion, inn keeper, Ross township.

THE SCULLING MATCH

A Square Pull Between Morris and Scharff—The Southsider Wins by a Length—Time, 36:23.

Thousands of people were congregated on the banks of the Monongahela river, between Saltworks station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the buoy-boats five miles above, Saturday afternoon, in being the course over which Morris and Scharff were to row a five-mile race in single sculls for $1,000 a side and championship of America. The weather was all that could be desired, and the water was as smooth as glass—everything, indeed, was favorable for an interesting contest. At 3:45 o'clock M. was fixed as the time for starting, and dur ng the day, prior to that hour, the con esants remained in their respective boa houses, which were moored near the starting point. Both were reported by their trainers to be in excellent condition, and this was sufficient to justify the anticipation of a close race. Scharff, however, was the favorite all the time, and it was impossible to get any bets taken except at large odds. The pools sold at $100 to $70 on the Southsider, and a considerable sum was wagered by his friends at the heavy odds of two to one.

The oarsmen got into their shells a few minutes before four o'clock, and after some time they got into line, the word "go" was given by Mr. Tom Reese, the referee, and the struggle commenced. Morris took the lead by a length, and by about half a boat's length and maintained his advantage for about a mile, when Scharff, by a few powerful strokes, pulled up even, and kept gaining steadily until he was half a length ahead. At the buoy the men were nearly even again, but Scharff made the best turn, and started for home fully a length and a half ahead. Then commenced a desperate struggle on the part of Morris for the lead, which was successfully resisted by the Southsider. At a point about a mile above the finish Morris had closed up the gap between them, and was less than half a length behind, but Scharff, by a beautiful spurt, increased his advantage to a full length, which he maintained to the close, crossing the line in thirty-six minutes and twenty-three seconds. His antagonist was only three seconds behind. The race was one of the closest and most exciting that was ever rowed on our waters, and, what is still more gratifying, there were no "fouls," nor "kicks," nor other unpleasant things which have formerly characterized boat races in this community.

The attendance was very large, greater, it is said, than at any previous race on that course. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroads ran special trains to the course, carrying thousands of passengers. Several steamboats, crowded with people, were also on the course, while those who went in wagons, carriages, buggies and on foot, numbered not less than two thousand. In estimated that ten thousand persons witnessed the race.

Mr. Reese, the referee, decided the contest in favor of Scharff, and Morris and his friends received the same decision, although Mr. Morris acknowledging that he was fairly beaten.

The officers of the press are under obligations to Mr. R. Evans, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for taking them to the race in a special car.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 25, 1876.

In local financial circles the situation is so entirely the same as heretofore that we hardly need take time to repeat the features that are so well-known. A moderately good demand for bank accommodations and the easy and strong position of the banks continue to be the leading characteristics with a generally healthy and cheerful feeling among bankers. Rates of discount are steady and unchanged, with the tendency toward firmness. The supply of Eastern exchange is ample and drafts on New York rule easy at par in bank settlements, with counter rates nominally 50c per $1,000. Local stocks are quiet, and we hear of no items of information in that line.

—The national debts of the world—that is, of that part of the world which is civilized enough to have national debts—have increased from $1,500,000,000 in 1715 to $23,000,000,000 in 1875. The *Westminster Review* gives this table:

1715—France, £124,000,000; Holland, £90,000,000; England, £36,000,000; Spain, Italian Republics and other States, £50,000,000; total £300,000,000.

1793—Great Britain, £280,000,000; Europe, £203,000,000; United States, £15,000,000; British India, £8,000,000; total, £506,000,000.

1815—Great Britain, £902,000,000; Europe, £570,000,000; United States, £27,000,000; other American, £3,000,000; British India, £20,000,000; total, £1,531,000,000.

1848—Great Britain, £820,000,000; Europe, £746,000,000; United States, £48,000,000; British Colonies, £7,000,000; Latin American countries, £20,000,000; British India, £50,000,000; total, £1,713,000,000.

1870—Great Britain, £800,000,000; Europe, £2,165,000,000; America, £765,000,000; Asia, £100,000,000; Australasia, £36,000,000; Africa, £40,000,000; total, £3,910,000,000.

1875—Great Britain, £775,000,000; Europe, £2 773,000,000; America, £774,000,000; Asia, £111,000,000; Australasia, £40,000,000; Africa, £75,000,000; total, £4,577,000,000.

These figures are of wide interest. The term national indebtedness cannot hide the fact that this vast sum is a tax on individuals. England has great interest in national debts, as she has lost a sum of about $500,000,000 by the defaults in the Turkish, Spanish, Egyptian and South American debts. Great Britain has reduced her debt $635,000,000 since 1815—about $10,000,000 a year. After 1715 France reduced her debt from $620,000,000 to $150,000,000 by bankruptcy. If the European war, now imminent, should come, the effect on these figures of national debt will be startling.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in loans of $32,570, in circulation of $6,785, and in due from banks of $176,241. There was an increase in specie of $19,194, in reserve of $204,393, in national bank notes of $287,583, in due to banks of $135,578, and in deposits of $627,069. The business at bank was quite large, showing an increase in clearings of $173,795 and in balances of $169,045. There changes are not very large, except in the items of reserve and deposits, and indicate no change as affecting the money market, the rates of interest or business generally. The banks continue free lenders, and gladly welcome all the approved legitimate business paper that is offered them.

—Vienna correspondence supplies the following information relative to German currency movements: At the close of August the old silver coins withdrawn amounted to 561,411,210 marks, the old copper coins to 2,960,788 marks. On the 30th of September the returns of all the nineteen German note banks were as follows: Coin and bullion, 708,388,000 marks (decrease 11,398,000 marks from the foregoing week); discounts, 688,913,000 marks (increase 13,885,000 marks); circulation of notes, 892,675,000 (increase 8,072,000 marks). The total of new German money coined up to September 23, 1876, amounted to

	Marks.
in gold	1,420,208,000
in silver	312,153,357
in nickle	32,845,641
in copper	5,000,000

—The Boston *Globe* contains some further particulars about the Massachusetts Family Bank: "Books are now open for subscriptions to the stock of Mr. Elizur Wright's projected 'Massachusetts Family Bank.' The capital stock is to consist of $500,000 in shares of $50 each, and it is the intention and hope to have it owned by the people and widely distributed. The object of the institution is to combine the functions of a savings bank and a life insurance company, affording depositors quite opportunity of securing by small deposits an effective life insurance and obtaining moderate loans thereon. Policies can be surrendered at any time on an equitable adjustment of rights."

—The Gold Hill *News* of the 12th says: As to the future outlooks for dividends from the bonanza, an arrangement has been made whereby the two great mines will hereafter be regulated to yield 550 tons each day. One of equal grade can be taken out of both, which will give a monthly yield of $1,650,000 from each mine, and which can easily be increased to $2,000,000 each if desired, thus giving a larger yield than ever yet attained from the bonanza. More mills are being put to work in Gold Hill, and the eyield from that mine will be from $175,000 to $180,000 for the present month.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:.

Oct. 25.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118	118			
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	112	112			
5-20's, 1865, new	112½	112½			
5-20's, 1867, registered	115⅛	115⅛			
5-20's, 1867, coupon	116⅛	116⅛			
5-20's, 1868 registered	116⅝	116⅝			
5-20's, 1868 coupon	116⅝	116⅝			
10-40's, coupon	114	114			
10-40's, registered	113½	113½			
Currency 6's	124	124			
New 4½ registered	107	107			
Western Union Tel	73	73			
Quicksilver	17	17			
Pacific Mail	27½	28	28	28	28
Mariposa	1	1			
Do. preferred	6½	6½			
Adams Express	108¾	108¾			
Wells-Fargo Exp	85	85			
American Express	61	61			
United States Ex	69	69			
New York Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Erie	11¾	11¾			
Do. preferred	21	21			
Harlem	126	126			
Do. preferred	133	133			
Michigan Central	89½	89½			
Panama	127	127			
Lake Shore	61¾	61¾			
Illinois Central	83¼	83¼			
Cleve. and Pitts	89	89			
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½			
Do. preferred	120	120			
Rock Island	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
St. Paul common	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Do. preferred	59¾	59¾			
Wabash, common	9	9			
Fort Wayne	101	101			
Ohio & Miss	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	62	62			
Harlem	125	125			
N. J. Central	87	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Hannibal & St. Jo					
Mount Mountain	16	16			
Del. Lack. & Wes	93	93			
S. Carolina, April	125	125			
S. Carolina, July	125	125			
Missouri 6's	107	107			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			48¾
Reading			25¾
United Cos. of N. J	136½		
Pgh., Titusv & Buffalo		9½	
Lehigh Valley			49¾
Allegheny Valley	102½		
Central Transportation			40

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Money loaned at 3@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $205,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $130,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling 486@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109⅞ and closed at 109¾, these having been the only quotations to-day. Borrowing rates 1, 2, 1¼ and 3 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon New Jersey Central first's, new, advanced to 110½; do convertible fell off to 97½; Rock Island, second mortgage, 111, Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, 105, Central Pacifics 110½ and Morris and Essex seconds 107. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds were firm at 92 and do seconds at 59¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were offered at 81, against sales at 83¾, this forenoon. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. Stocks were strong and lighter in early dealings with an improvement in prices of from ½ to 1½ per cent. At noon call a reaction took place under sales to realize profits. After second call the market was firm with an upward movement. At the close prices showed a decline of from ¼@2¾ per cent. from the morning quotations, which in some cases is more than the best yet made since the recent upward movement set in. There was considerable selling for the bear account. Delaware Lackawanna and Western declined to 76¾ and closed at 76¾; Michigan Central fell off to 89¾. Lake Shore 61¾; Northwestern common to 28¾; preferred to 61¾; Central Pacific to 104¾. Erie to 11¾; Rock Island to 102⅞. St. Paul common to 29¾; preferred to 58¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 11¾. Delaware and Lackawanna and Western to 76¾. New Jersey Central to 86¾. Western Union to 72¾ and Pacific Mail to 24¾. The last named received in final sales 70 lots of transactions aggregated 218,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 40,000 Northwestern, 2,500 Rock Island, 16,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 80,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 7,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the prices of stocks:

	Last week	This week	Total.
Flour, bbls	12,791	11,864	29,655
Apples, bbls	1,303	1,733	3,102
Cheese, lbs	1,400	16,467	17,867
Corn, bus	9,570	18,769	28,339
Wheat, bus	7,946	10,591	18,537
Barley, bus	11,438	10,549	32,037
Rye, bus	812	1,050	1,862
Oats, bus	37,316	26,252	63,568
Butter, pkgs	445	419	864
Bacon, pcs	14,880	4,036	18,886
Bacon, lbs	385	537	922
Potatoes, bus	14,242	15,549	17,232
Hay, bales	690	1,409	2,099

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market shows a rather easier feeling—owing to heavier receipts of all kinds of grain. Wheat is active and steady, with a good demand for prime qualities. We quote choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do at $1 20@1 22; white $1 24@1 26. Corn in rather easier under receipts of over 18,000 bushels during the week ending this date; prices are mainly unchanged as previously reported. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 56@56c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 56@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats are easy, with liberal receipts and a moderate demand. We quote choice per winter at 38@39c per bushel; mixed at 36@37c. Bye is firm and in fair demand at 70@75c. Barley is moderately active with large receipts, amounting to over 20,000 bushels for the week. We quote at 60@65c for No. 2 and 70@75c for prime. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts continue liberal and the market is active and steady. Local millers quote as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; prime red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin do $6 75@7 00; Minnesota do $6 75@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $9 00@9 50; Graham flour (Government) 70c $ bushel; oatmeal $5 00 $ barrel; kegs $2 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 $ barrel.

HAY—Receipts are light and the market active. We quote prices of loose from country wagons at 12 00@16 00 per ton. Baled rules in truck at $12 00@13 00 $ ton.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran in bulk at 15c $ 100 pounds; and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a large supply with receipts amounting to 1,739 barrels for the week. The demand is comparatively slack and prices remain the same as for some time. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at the following prices: $2 25 prime choice hand-picked; $1 90@2 00 $ bushel.

ONION CORN—The supply is liberal and prices somewhat lower. We quote: Choice hurl at 60@70c, as to quality; brush that will work up to 60@65c; medium green 40@45c; inferior to 30@40c; common dried at 40@50c; prime choice dry at 60@70c; the best Eastern sort 5c cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is a slack feeling and values are rather easy for all grades except choice. Supplies continue liberal and there is considerable accumulation of low grades in store, while strictly prime qualities move slowly but steadily at quotations. We quote choice roll at 28@30c; fair to good do at 23@25c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c $ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CANDLES—Manufacturers are aggregating 3,167 boxes for the week. Trade is active and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote prime Sperm at 50@55c; extra do 45@50c; choice do 40@45c; jobbing at 44@45c. New York Goshen rules at 14c in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way. Star candles at 16@17c; Adamantine do at 15@16c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c $ lb.

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CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nashua A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	11
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga A	7-8	12½	Pemberton	7-8	15
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	17	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS—BROWN.

White carpet chain	21	Colored carp't ch'n	
fine	21	fine	28
Cot'n bat 10@12c; 6½@8		Cotton wadding	11

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 25.—Trade movement was slow with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Prints in moderate request. Ginghams and chambrays in fair demand. Woolen goods remain quiet. Foreign goods dull and lower in some makes of dress goods.

Wool.

There is nothing to be reported in the local wool market, transactions being almost entirely closed for the season and not enough is done to offer a basis for quotations. We confine ourselves therefore to the following extract:

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "The wool market has had an increase in business, a small portion of it at the close of the week, if dealers buying of one another could be so construed. In a few localities the assortments of fleece are somewhat broken, but the market is generally regarded as desirable to equalize things. In these transactions between dealer and dealer prices are not shaded, but work towards all parties, consumer and speculator, the tone of the market seems to be gathering a firmer position, and it is not unlikely that

"The market has been somewhat encouraged in its strength by the reports that the Western clip is coming in more freely than in previous seasons. Now as the selections and throws are very different, it is not desirable to quote actual offers are counted Wool into strictly straight lots, it is suggestive that the West is in the habit of sending in a large quantity of wools cannot be laid down here to cost less than our current rates, and we may still the trade strain a point for an advance. The business of the week has been very considerably in excess of that of the previous one, and is more uniformly and toward the highest point. There have been no sales reported to equalize measures which credit is not to be questioned of 45¢c for straight X X lots, and two lots were also sold at the full value of the conditions, mention cases of enthusiastic dealers who quite recently have paid 50c $ pound for straight X fleeces Ohio and Michigan grade.

"A good class of customers have been represented in this market this week, these representing the largest mills, or properties where abundant water is available for all uses. It is stated that a full run of mills will set in back to a great many small mills, not only on account of water power, but because of a want of sufficient clear and clean for scouring purposes. Hence the market is shut out of quite a number of customers. This is agreeable to the more favored manufacturers, as on a quiet basis they can run their mills for the next three weeks winterish weather has secured, they reap an advantage on reducing stock and thereby making room for the fresh supply at such a turn always brings.

"There is a fair demand for spinning and dealers, a quickening occurring in a spurt on the shawls. There has been no change in prices, dealers thought a slight advance in view of combings asking above 50c, but as will be noticed the sales of combing have been very light.

"The inquiry for pulled wool improves. A number of the large dealers are now quite full on successful styles of light weights cassimeres. Choice supers are a trifle firmer, the strong demand for the best ke

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

THE Greenback vote in Indiana foots u over 13,000. Consequently "Blue Jeans" is a minority pair of Gubernatorial breeches, after all.

THE Democratic organs dare not publish the statement of Assistant Secretary CONANT showing that the expenditures of the Government have decreased from $520,809,416 99 in 1866, to $288,459,797 36 in 1876, and that, with the single exception of the year 1873, there has been a decrease in each year.

MR. HOPKINS denies that he voted for KERR for Speaker in caucus. So much the worse for him, then, for voting for him after his nomination by the caucus, since it only serves to set forth all the more strikingly his slavish servility to his free trade masters. They cracked the whip, and he cringed like a spaniel.

THE New York Democratic press overflows with laudation of JOHN MORRISSEY for his withdrawal from the anti-Tammany Society. Why is it that an ex-prize fighter, the keeper of a gambling house, a man who every day of his life violates a law of the State of New York, should be so grand a figure in this TILDEN "reform" party?

SO EMINENT a Democratic authority as DAVID A. WELLS claims that, under the internal revenue law, all uncollected taxes, in such cases as that of TILDEN, are made in express terms a lien on the property in the possession of the citizen at the time, and remain so, after the property has changed hands no matter how many times. Now let the Government enforce it.

SIXTEEN Republican voters in one p cinct in Ohio were at the Centennial Exposition October 10, and lost their votes. They thought the State was safe, anyhow. What was true in one precinct was true of many in Ohio and Indiana, and may be true of Pennsylvania. The best way to make the State safe is for every Republican to be at the polls on election day.

THERE is some hope that the electoral vote of Florida may be cast for the Republican candidates. There are some 6,000 Spanish votes in that State, which it had been feared would not be cast for STEARNS for Governor, although they would have been given to CONOVER. The Spanish disaffected element, however, has become reconciled to STEARNS, and will be wholly cast for the Republican electoral ticket.

SHOULD the Turko-Servian difficulty result in war between England and Russia, it would undoubtedly help our exports of breadstuffs, provisions and war materials, like our Remington and other arms. The effect in this direction, however, will not be so immediate as the rise for the moment in gold, to correspond with the first inclination to return American Government stocks, as in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

THE Democratic "rifle clubs" of South Carolina have been guilty of far worse atrocities than were the Ku-Klux of the same State, and yet that eminent Democratic lawyer, REVERDY JOHNSON, was amazed at the evidence that was brought forward at the time of the trial of the latter, and solemnly declared that "for such outrages there was neither excuse nor justification, and that they could be neither denied nor explained away."

EVERY one of the Democratic candidates on the State, Congressional and county tickets in South Carolina was in the rebel army and took part in the war to break up the Union. Their treasonable effort to overthrow the Government is their chief claim to preference, and the more famous they were as "Yankee killers" the greater the honor they have received. They are all "reformers," however, and warm advocates of "TILDEN and a solid South."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* is authority for the statement that the man who reported the platform of the Democratic Convention was the same who collared the resolutions in the Confederate Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861, declaring that in twelve months the Confederacy would have possession of Washington, and from the Capitol dictate terms of surrender to the North. The plan of campaign is now different, but the objective point is the same.

A GENTLEMAN of this city, just returned from California, where he has been spending several weeks, assures us that the Republicans will most surely carry that State at the ensuing election. The party is united, enthusiastic and laborious; and it has never been beaten, in that State, when united. The Democrats claim the State; but they have got impudence enough to claim anything. The whole Pacific coast will, it is confidently believed, go Republican.

BEAR it steadily in mind that while TILDEN'S organs in the North are trying to convince the people of his loyalty and Union sentiment during the war, his Literary Bureau, the members of which are paid by him, are proving to the rebel Democracy of the South that he is as good a secessionist as was CALHOUN or BRECKENRIDGE. This conclusively proves that TILDEN, if elected, would be entirely in the control of the rebel element of the Democracy.

IT IS now but a little more than two weeks to the day of election. Let every loyal voter think of his country and its vast concerns, and see to it that the Government is kept in the hands of men who saved this land to constitutional liberty, and keep it as an inheritance for the child from every clime and of every creed in the centuries to come, where they may all be equal before the law, and worship as their consciences may dictate, with none to molest or to make them afraid.

SCOTT LORD, a Democrat, introduced a resolution in Congress at its last session, denouncing outrages in the South and insisting that they should cease. It created a sensation, but was adopted, the Democrats all voting for it. Now, when the President vitalizes that resolution by breathing into it the breath of Executive purpose, the Democratic party howls itself hoarse with ungovernable rage—which is the very best evidence that the proclamation was the right thing in the right place and at the right time.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the great Democratic "reformer," who considers Governor HAYES' former associations so degrading that he cannot support him, has just won a notable victory in the New York courts. He had been sued for malfeasance in withholding a large amount of money claimed to be due to a lottery dealer of whose business he was assignee, but he pleaded in defense that the calling was of an illegal nature, and hence had no standing in court, on which ground the complaint was dismissed. "Reform is necessary."

THE most cheering result of the late elections was the Republican conquest of Congressional districts. To recover the National Legislature is one of the most important problems of the centennial year. To do this should be our chief effort. As things now stand we consider the election of HAYES as almost absolutely certain, but should an unforeseen disaster overtake us, a Republican majority in Congress would be a battlement behind which the people could defend themselves with success from the attacks of the Southern Democrats.

THE shipping interests are greatly excited over the impending European war, inasmuch as the preference for carrying vessels will naturally be for ships of nationalities not likely to be immediately dragged into the conflict. In this respect the American flag will again come to the front, while Norwegian, Danish and Swedish bottoms will also find ready employment, but the cold shoulder will be given to German, Austrian and Italian vessels. As for Russia, the talk is, that if England is involved it would not be long before Russian privateers would sweep her commerce from the seas.

TILDEN'S "solid South" wants the German vote badly, but at the same time that section insolently shuts the door in the face of this industrious and intelligent class of immigrants. The few German colonies in the South are located in the mountain regions where there were few slaves and the people are strongly Republican in sentiment. The colony of Wartburg, in East Tennessee, is cited by the Louisville *Commercial* as an instance, and there are one or two other similar settlements in North Carolina. But the Democratic landholders in the rich farming regions of the South refused to receive the "black Dutch" as they termed them, and turned them away. Southern Democracy had, and has, no welcome for them, and hence they are not going to become the tools of "solid South" conspirators now.

A NEW PHASE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The new conspiracy to capture the Government by fraud and violence, and to bankrupt the treasury by the payment of rebel claims, has recently presented itself in a new and extraordinary phase. The Confederates think the election is going to be very close, and that every Southern State must be carried for TILDEN to secure his election. South Carolina is Republican by forty thousand majority at least, and it became necessary to wrest that State from the Republican party by a system of proscription, violence and murder. The Government, as was its bounden duty, stepped in to protect the citizens in the exercise of their rights, and immediately the cry of "bayonet rule" was raised by the Confederates, as though the mere presence of the United States troops would compel black Democrats to vote the Republican ticket! The truth is, the moment the Government made known its determination to prevent violence and bloodshed in that State, and give every man a chance to vote according to his convictions, the Confederates began to despair of carrying it for TILDEN and HAMPTON. They know that they can only succeed by keeping from the polls large masses of colored voters; and that, if anything approaching a fair election is had, they must throw up the sponge. It was not without apprehension on their part, however, that even if they should be permitted to get in their bloody work unmolested by the Government, the State might still go Republican; and it was darkly hinted that, even in that contingency, the vote of the State could be thrown out by the Democratic House, on allegations of fraud. That there is a scheme now on foot to cheat HAYES out of an election, is manifest in various quarters. The plan is based upon the belief that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, and that under it the Democratic House could, by the arbitrary will of a partisan majority, reject the electoral vote of any State, and thus defeat the will of the people. That the scheme has been well considered is apparent from the following announcement, made in that ultra-Confederate organ, the Baltimore *Gazette*, on Thursday morning:

> An informal meeting of leading Democrats was held at the Ebbitt House last evening to discuss what policy shall be best to adopt to meet this revolutionary move of Grant upon South Carolina. Judge Jere Black was the principal speaker. A plan was broached and approved, which will be perfected to-day. This is to telegraph to Wade Hampton and his fellowers to peremptorily withdraw from the canvass and leave the Republicans there without any opposition. Then the Democratic House will not allow the vote of South Carolina to be counted upon the ground of its illegality.

Finding themselves foiled in their attempt to carry South Carolina by violence, and knowing full well that if they go into an election fairly and peaceably there will be no grounds for complaint, they have determined to abandon the contest altogether, to raise the cry that the election was illegal and unconstitutional by reason of the presence of Federal troops, and appeal to the Confederate House to throw out the vote.

This is a bold scheme, indeed, and one entirely revolutionary in its character; but JERE BLACK, and men of his ilk, have the nerve to conspire and carry it, and they will find willing tools in the House to execute it. HOPKINS and COCHRAN are just the men to take their constitutional law, as they have heretofore drawn their political inspiration, from JERE BLACK, who holds that there is no power in the Federal Government to prevent secession. But this nefarious plot, like that concocted by WADE HAMPTON for carrying South Carolina, will also fail. If the twenty-second joint rule were in force, such a course would have been possible, and a partisan majority in the House could throw out the vote of any State without assignment of a reason and without appeal. Indeed, it would have been possible arbitrarily to reject electoral votes enough to prevent any choice by the electoral college, and to have consequently forced the election of President of the United States by the Confederate House of Representatives. That the Democrats supposed this rule was in force was evident from the proceedings of the House themselves. The record shows that at the commencement of the last ten days of the session the Democratic leaders, as would have been the custom had the rule been in force, moved to suspend the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules for the remainder of the session. This motion was carried, and the suspension resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Arrived there, Senator EDMUNDS remarked that the resolution of the House could not be acted upon for the reason that there were no joint rules of the two Houses in the Forty-fourth Congress to suspend. Further examination of the records showed that EDMUNDS was right, and that the old joint rules had not been adopted at all. It heightens the pleasure of this discovery to know that the adoption of the joint rules failed through the obstinacy of the Confederates themselves. So the famous twenty-second rule, by which either branch of Congress alone can judge of the legality of the vote of a State for President and Vice President, and throw it out if they see such action does not exist so far as a present Congress is concerned. This being the case, neither the Republican Senate nor the Democratic House can alone reject the vote of any State. If such vote is thrown out, it must be by the concurrence of both branches.

The conspiracy, therefore, to elect TILDEN by rejecting electoral votes at the will of the House, on any pretext whatever, must be abandoned. The only existing provisions for counting the vote of the electoral college, are the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and the one hundred and forty-second section of the Revised Statutes. These are as follows:

> ARTICLE 12. * * * The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding those on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

> SEC. 142. Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained, and declared, agreeably to the Constitution.

If any other provisions should be deemed necessary, at the coming session, previous to counting the votes, of course they will be framed and adopted with the consent of the two Houses. Action will be taken that they are shaped in the interest of free suffrage, and not made use of to strike a blow at popular liberty at the risk of inciting a new rebellion.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

The conundrum which now puzzles the inquiring men in political circles is, Where does the money come from for the Democratic campaign in this county?

It is notorious that money is being poured out by the Democracy in this county like water; and it is equally notorious that the money has not been raised here. Some six thousand men have been equipped with caps, capes, leggings and torches, and the men so equipped are not able to bear the expense. The first parade of these men did not cost less than $25,000 and not one cent of this sum was raised in Allegheny county.

Where, then, did it come from? HOPKINS, in 1874, contributed the munificent sum of $35 to the expenses of that campaign—at least so it is said; and as he has not probably grown any more liberal since then, it is not likely that *he* furnished the spondulics; and the idea of collecting any such sum as was spent on that parade, from the local candidates or their political friends, is too ridiculous to be heeded. The hat has not been passed around; and it is reasonably certain that the money has been sent here from some point outside the county.

Who, then, is interested enough to spend $50,000 in Allegheny county in rallying its local Democracy? The object of such expenditure is not to carry Pennsylvania for TILDEN, for there has been no such liberality shown in any other part of the State. This lavish expenditure of money is confined to Allegheny county alone, and it can have but one object—the election of the Democratic candidates for Congress.

The question then recurs Who, outside of this State, have interest enough in the election of HOPKINS and COCHRAN to contribute so large a sum for their success? There can be but one answer to this question: *The Free Trade League, at New York, is the only combination having a direct interest in their election, and it is from that body the money comes.*

That this Free Trade League raises money to influence elections is too well known to be denied; and that it has made common cause with TILDEN, in disbursing its funds, has been so openly charged, without denial, we may safely conclude it is true.

To carry these two Allegheny districts for the Democratic candidates would be glory enough for the Free Trade League. These districts represent the largest manufacturing interest in the West, and have done more, under a protective tariff, to break down the importation of British fabrics than any other two districts in the country. The election of the Republican candidates here would but intensify the demand for the continuance of protection, while the election of the Democratic candidates would be hailed all over the country and the world as the triumph of free trade in the very home of the friends of protection.

It is no answer to this to say that the Democratic candidates here have both avowed themselves as the friends of protection. No one, outside of Allegheny county, pays any heed to that. DALLAS, in 1844, was also an avowed tariff man; but in 1846 he gave his casting vote in favor of free trade. A Democratic protectionist is a political monstrosity. Democracy and free trade are convertible terms, and every Democrat elected to Congress, no matter what his professions, will be claimed for free trade, regardless of what his professed sentiments may be. When NAAMAN the Syrian professed conversion to the worship of the true God, he reserved to himself the privilege of bowing himself down in the house of RIMMON when his master went to worship there; and every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania reserves the privilege to himself, when his master, the national Democracy, goes into the house of free trade to worship, of bowing himself in worship of that Democratic image.

At any rate, the moral and political effect of the election of two Democratic representatives from here would be in favor of free trade. The people throughout the land would naturally conclude, from such a result, that our people do not any longer care for protection; and that, if a county so much interested in protection as Allegheny is, does not think enough of its interests to elect representative tariff men, such as the Republican candidates are known to be, there will be little reason for standing any longer by the protective principle.

The Free Trade League knows this well enough, and hence its determination to promote the election of HOPKINS and COCHRAN. It can afford to spend $50,000 here for their benefit; and the Democracy of this county are just the "byes" to spend it. They have been lucky in finding the men with shekels enough to gratify them; and, as long as the supply lasts, they will continue to flourish in parades and outward show. But how about Republicans co-operating with them? Are there any such? We cannot believe it. No Republican *can* permit himself to help the Free Trade League, and no true Republican will.

THE POST'S "GOLD BUG."

The TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS and reform organ of this city, known as the Pittsburgh *Post*, yesterday gravely announced on its bulletin-board that gold had advanced *four per cent.* in the East, on account of the order of the President and Secretary of War directing the dispersion within three days of the rebel banditti or rifle clubs in South Carolina. Well, as the brilliant genius who perpetrated the hoax knows full well, the fools are not all dead yet, and it is possible a few votes might be obtained by such a silly canard in behalf of the great moral cause of HOPKINS and reform. Not satisfied with this ridiculous exploit, the *Post* of yesterday says in a double leaded editorial article:

> Grant's proclamation and Cameron's infamous order thoroughly alarmed the whole country yesterday, and the great financial centers were first to give signs of it. Gold went up *four per cent.*, which is enough to cause a financial revulsion and panic. In any other country than ours it would have had that effect. We seem to be upon the verge of terrible and undefinable disaster, and nothing but the firm determination of the people to work a peaceful revolution three weeks hence at the ballot-box, by turning out the plotters of our country's ruin, will prevent it.

Of course, the fellow who writes such trash and then prints it, is either a fool or a knave. But no matter in which category he may be placed, as his ultimate destiny is obviously a question of no moment, we beg leave to direct the attention of the public to a most ludicrous feature of the matter as disclosed in the telegraphic correspondence of this same *Post*. The like results appear, from this identical issue of that journal, to have followed in Vienna, London, Paris and Berlin, stocks tumbling in all these cities, and the Bourse being greatly excited. The "infamous order of our Secretary of War" does not concern, in any way that we know of, these great European centers, and it would be difficult for the finite mind, always excepting the financial genius of the *Post*, to account for such terrible results from an affair of our own, and one entirely domestic. But the *Post* is actually stupid enough, after trying to humbug this community and its own readers into the belief that a decline in gold was equivalent to a decree of Secretary CAMERON, to publish the subjoined testimony which completely refutes the whole story, and shows the *Post* man to be a designing knave of rank. With full telegraphic advices from all points that the outbreak of a general European war had occasioned these financial disturbances, and that the advance in gold and grain and the tumbling of stocks which occurred yesterday in all commercial centers of the civilized world was entirely due to this fact, he yet has the audacity to resort to these low arts of a cheap demagogism. Could a Democratic "reformer" go further in the good cause of truth and honesty? Under the head of "FINANCIAL" appears the following from the New York *Post* of October 18th:

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PAYING REBEL CLAIMS.

Mr. HOPKINS' plea that the people need not fear the payment of rebel claims by a Democratic Congress because there is a provision in the Constitution forbidding the payment of such claims, is too bald to deceive any one. *There is no such provision in the Constitution.*

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides as follows:

> Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

That is all there is in the Constitution about claims of any kind, and it will be seen that it makes no reference whatever to the claims of rebels for compensation for supplies taken from them by or for the Union army. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the payment of any debt incurred in prosecution of the rebellion, and any compensation for the loss or emancipation of slaves; but it prohibits nothing else. The claims now set up by men of rebel proclivities for compensation for property taken, occupied or used by the Union army, and for injuries that may otherwise have been inflicted, are not in any way prohibited by that amendment.

As to the amount of such claims there is no limit. NASBY has shown how easy it is to trump them up, and to swell their proportions to almost any amount. Southern greed has but little scruple; and if the door is once opened to the introduction of these claims, we may rest sure they will run, in the aggregate, up into the hundreds of millions.

And the only obstacle that stands in the way of these claims is the will of Congress. There is no legal or constitutional restraint upon that body as to their payment. The Southern Claims Commission is prohibited by law from allowing the claims of men who were disloyal during the war; but Congress can, if it chooses, sweep that prohibition out of the way, and a Democratic Congress would very soon rid the statute book of its presence. A willing Congress can pass as many of these claims as it chooses.

The law at present existing, which requires all claimants before the Southern Claims Commission to make proof of their loyalty before being heard is, practically, of little account. A member of that commission is authority for the statement that the men who guarded the rebel prison at Andersonville, and whose disloyalty was notorious, have heaped proof upon proof before the commission that they were loyal Union men during the war!

And why not? When such rebel sympathizers as JAMES H. HOPKINS and SAMUEL J. TILDEN present proofs that they were loyal during the war, what should hinder any rebel, caught red-handed in the act of rebellion, from getting his neighbors to swear that *he* was a sound Union man? Any one of the loud-mouthed aiders and abettors of the rebellion in the North can get all the evidence he wants to prove that he was, all the while, the most determined friend that the Government had in that struggle. It would be possible even to prove that the rebellion itself was a myth; but that would knock the foundation clean from under the rebel claims.

There being nothing, therefore, in the way of the payment of these rebel claims except the will of Congress, the conclusion is unavoidable that the only way to prevent their passage is to elect a Congress that is sure to be hotile to them. The last session of the House, Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. COCHRAN conoring or not objecting, passed bills for the payment of $485,000 of these claims; and the only safe thing for the people of this district to do is to make sure that neither of these gentlemen go back to Congress, to add millions upon millions to that amount.

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> "It has therefore been determined between them to devote $1,000 to each of fifty election districts to corrupt the election officers, who will stuff the ballot-boxes and make false returns. With this view purchasable material is now being hunted up to put on the election boards, but Mr. Hopkins and his friends are wide-awake, and the plot will fail, except, perhaps, in a few districts.
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> "The Republicans and his friends is to have the poll books and returns in the purchased districts made up in advance, and ballots to correspond prepared. In these districts Tilden will get all the other Democrats are to receive the usual Democratic vote, while Hopkins' name is to be erased and Errett's substituted. When the polls are closed the fixed ballots are to be made to correspond with the number of voters on the poll books, and the ballots actually cast taken from the box and the fraudulent ones substituted. Then, to give it a show of fairness and honesty, prominent Democrats in each district are to be admitted to see the count made, which will be fair enough, as the ballots will be fixed for the result."

How fortunate this diabolical arrangement has thus early come to light! It is obviously a regular TITUS OATES or "Gunpowder Plot" discovery, and the election of another medal should at once be presented to the man who found it out. It is clear that the *Post* man, to his accomplishment as a "gold" operator, adds the detective genius of a VIDOCQ. He is a man of paris, and what he or his candidate HOPKINS don't know all about, is evidently not worth knowing. Mr. HOPKINS and his friends are "wide awake," are they? Mr. ERRETT, according to these new style of wide-awakes, is to have "fixed ballots" or ammunition, prepared in advance, with HOPKINS' name scratched, and his own substituted. These are to be put into the box, and the regular votes taken out. For this purpose Mr. ERRETT will, as the *Post* says, contribute anywhere from five to ten thousand dollars—a mere bagatelle—to purchase up HOPKINS Democrats, who may be in the election boards.

Such is the preposterous sort of campaign literature the Democratic organ daily indulges in. Let the *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS by all means, however, keep their eyes wide open, and put on their most powerful gold eye glasses, on November 7th. The ballots will be "fixed"—not as the *Post* in its mad frenzy charges, by fraud or artifice, or the purchase of Democratic votes, but by the unbought suffrages of the staunch Republican supporters of Mr. ERRETT in the Twenty-second district. They are determined no longer to be placed in a false position by being represented in Congress by a man not only now disloyal to his own party on the tariff issue, but disloyal to the country during the rebellion. The Republicans will be on hand with "fixed" ammunition for the ballot box, on the day of the election, for the whole Republican ticket, and it will not be healthy for Democratic repeaters or assassins of the Indianapolis "Boys who wore the Blue" stripe to take a hand in it here. The *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS grow desperate as the day of battle approaches. On the whole, we do not think Major ERRETT need spend his money in buying up HOPKINS' adherents, be they real or "pretended." We are of opinion that he will go through triumphantly without such assistance, and we guess he will keep his money and maybe go "short" with it on the "gold" quotations of the *Post*.

IN view of the continued denials of the Democrats that TILDEN had any knowledge of the circular issued in his name in connection with the infamous New York election frauds of 1868, the following answer by Mr. TILDEN himself, when examined under oath before the Congressional committee on those frauds, which has never been published except in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is pertinent and conclusive as to TILDEN'S full knowledge of the matter. After testifying that he was not the actual author of the circular, he finally made the following explanation:

> I will state what I do know of it. The printed committee room of the Democratic State Committee was at 37 Park Row, where Colonel Samuel North was in official charge. There was also, for a short time prior to the election, a room taken in the Metropolitan Hotel by Mr. Sweeney, a member of the committee, who advised me afterward that he had taken it, and I assented to it. I spent in those occasionally—generally as I went up town on my return from my office. I at no time authorized any one at the committee room, or anywhere else, to issue circulars signed with my name, because I have a prejudice, generally, for seeing what my name is signed to. I have a particular distaste for "confidential and semi-official private circulars," because I never knew of any printed circular that did not immediately become public. A day or two before the election I was in the committee room, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and I then understood that a circular had been issued sometime previously, by whom I do not know, but I understood its purport, from somebody. I saw on a table, or shelf, some circulars, signed with my name, but I did not read them, for I understood their contents. I presumed they were the same circulars.
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> His failure to condemn this circular, or to object to it, was very naturally regarded as a tacit approval of it, and it has been resorted to since. Last fall Mr. TILDEN used the same device to "count in" BIGELOW as Attorney General. Outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, BIGELOW was defeated by twenty-three thousand majority; but the votes of those cities were made to elect him. How this was done will be seen by the following circular, signed and sent out by TILDEN'S private secretary a few days before the election. It is almost an exact copy of the circular signed with TILDEN'S name, which was used to perpetrate those gigantic frauds for which the last Democratic Presidential candidate denounced the present one, and which the latter never denied or explained:

STATE OF NEW YORK, TREASURER'S }
OFFICE, ALBANY, October 27, 1875. }

DEAR SIR—Please telegraph as early as possible on the night of the election, say between nine and two o'clock, the following information:

First—The result in your county on State ticket and Senator.

Second—The result in your Senatorial districts.

Third—The result in your Assembly district.

Send the message or messages to the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, at 37 State street, Albany, and request the operators TO RUSH THEM!

The charges will be paid at this end.

It is not expected that you will be able to send us ACCURATE returns, but send as full as you can.

Very truly yours,
A. P. APGAR.
(Cross-lined.)

(Underneath.)
D. MAGONE, Chairman.

The known use of this circular twice almost directly under TILDEN'S observation, amply justifies the suspicion that he intends using the device to make himself President this fall. It appears, indeed, that he is already at it, through his chosen agents and instrumentalities. On Tuesday of last week, when the returns were received from the various offices of registration in Brooklyn, the unprecedented number of names recorded aroused suspicion that fraud had been perpetrated. An investigation was begun, which confirmed the suspicion, and disclosed the fact that the number illegally registered throughout the city was much larger even than had been supposed. Thereupon the friends of honest elections and common decency held a meeting to perfect arrangements and organizations for the purpose of investigating the matter, preventing illegal voting, and bringing to justice those who had been guilty of illegal registration. An association was formed, and is now at work, ascertaining the actual voters in each house in Brooklyn, and comparing the results with the official lists of those already registered. The organization includes many prominent citizens who have been sworn in, and are now quietly performing their work. The members have already gone through eight wards, and the estimate is made that at least 5,000 names have been illegally registered in the city. It was found that from many houses where only three or four voters lived a much larger number was registered, in some cases as high as fourteen or fifteen. It is alleged that a large number of the street gangs of New York were brought over to do this work on registration day, and would be used again at the election. In the whole calendar of crime there is no offense more heinous or infamous than the subversion of an honest vote by fraud. TILDEN knows, however, that to lose New York will be to lose the prize for which he is contending. He knows, too, that he cannot hope to carry the State by fair means, and hence he is determined to win the contest by foul ones. But forewarned is forearmed, and the nefarious conspiracy will be frustrated. The same illegal registration has taken place systematically in Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Rochester and New York, with the determination to put at least twenty-five thousand fictitious votes for TILDEN in the ballot box on election day. It is exceedingly fortunate that the attempt has been discovered in time to defeat it? But what shall be said of the "reformers" who are primarily responsible for this villainous treason against popular government?

A LATE number of the Boston *Advertiser* contains a wonderfully interesting account of certain recent experiments made with the newly discovered process of telephony, or the transmission, by telegraph, of articulate speech. The sound of the spoken conversation, carried on between Boston and Cambridgeport, a distance of two miles, was clearly and distinctly carried by the wire, and heard at the other end with general (though not in all cases perfect) accuracy. The *Advertiser* says it is not easy to see why, if the spoken word can thus be articulately transmitted so as to be audibly intelligible through two miles of wire, it may not be transmitted through a hundred miles or more. The experiments were simply a repetition, on a larger scale as to distance and circumstance, of what Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON assisted at in Philadelphia last summer, and described in his subsequent address before the British Association. We quote from the *Advertiser* what this distinguished scientist stated to his conferees:

> In the Canadian department I heard "To be or not to be—there's the rub," through an electric wire; scorning monosyllables, the electric articulation rose to higher flights, and gave me passages taken at random from the New York newspapers: "S. S. Cox has arrived" (I failed to make out the S. S. Cox), "The city of New York," "Senator Morton," "The Senate has resolved to print a thousand copies," "The Americans in London have resolved to celebrate the coming Fourth of July." All this and more was spoken in a voice with unmistakable distinctness by the thin, circular-disc armature of just such another little electro-magnet as this which I hold in my hand. The words shouted in a clear and loud voice by my colleague Judge, Professor Watson, at the far end of the line, holding his mouth close to a stretched membrane, such as you see before you here, carrying a little piece of soft iron, which was thus made to perform in the neighborhood of an electro-magnet in front with the line motions proportional to the s